The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

No. 15,843 | (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1943 | 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 | Price 15 Sen

CULTURE ENVOY OUTLINES PLAN IN THAI CAPITAL

Yanagizawa, Back From Bangkok, Tells of Program for Hall of Large Scope

READY IN 10 MONTHS

Magnificent Edifice to Hold Various Sections Introducing Japanese Arts

It will be possible to introduce the quintessence of Japanese culture in Thailand when the proposed Japan Culture Hall is established in Bangkok in the near future, according to Ken Yanagizawa, Director of the same Culture Hall, who returned to Japan on April 29 on business connected with the Culture Hall.

An appropriation calling for ¥2,800,000 necessary for the Culture Hall was adopted at the last session of the Imperial Diet.

In a press interview on Wednesday regarding the establishment of the Japan Culture Hall at Bangkok, Mr. Yanagizawa had the following to say:

"Necessary items concerning the Hall are being planned by the Society for International Cultural Relations. The Hall will be complete enough to introduce the tradition of Japanese culture in Thailand.

To Occupy 15,000 Tsubo

"The proposed Hall will be built on a site with the total area of 15,000 tsubo. The total floor area of the building itself will be 2,000 tsubo. The remaining 13,000 tsubo will be made a garden. The design of the Hall will be fixed after selection of prize designs from the public. The essence of Japanese architectural technique will be adopted for the design. Teak, which is a staple product of Thailand, will be used as material for the building.

"In the compound a pool, tennis court, open air music hall and, if possible, an ice skating rink be laid out. The building will be divided into different sections, including the central business office, exclusive rooms for the Director and employees, an Industrial Culture Hall, movie halls, one with a seating capacity of 1,000 and another of 500, Japan Physical Training Hall where Japanese traditional martial arts, kendo, judo and archery, and a Buddhist Fine Art Hall.

"A Sightseeing Hall also is expected to be included in it. The objective is not only to introduce scenic spots of Thailand to the Thai people themselves but places of scenic beauty in Japan, China, Manchoukuo and Southern Regions to them. A dining room and tea room will also be opened in the building for the convenience of visitors.

"There was a plan afoot among the authorities concerned for the erection of a large library on premises other than the Japan Culture Hall, but the plan has been changed to the construction of a Great East Asia Library at the special wish of Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand. The proposed Library will be made a really great library, as books related to Japan, Thailand, Burma, Annam, China, Manchoukuo and other countries involved in Greater East Asia are expected to be collected and exhibited.

"Another plan calls for establishment of a primary school and middle school under Japan-Thailand joint management elsewhere in Bangkok. Japanese and Thai will be taught in these schools.

Science Institute Planned

"Last but not least, a plan calling for the establishment of a tropical science institute and its attached hospital is also contemplated by the authorities concerned.

"As the appropriation of ¥2,800,000 to be paid by the Japanese Government is not enough, it has been decided that ¥2,000,000 more will be raised from among the Japanese public. Designs will be collected from the public within about two months. The construction work will be undertaken by the Kaigai Public Works Company on contract to be completed in 10 months. A Japanese will be appointed to supervise the work."

Soviets to Give Decoration

The Soviet Government has recently established the Air Defense Order to be awarded the soldiers and low-rank commanders of anti-aircraft air corps, anti-aircraft artillery corps, barrage balloon corps and search-light units, according to a Domei dispatch from Moscow on Tuesday.

Diplomatically Speaking

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was one of the four Ambassadors received by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Wednesday at the Foreign Office. Mr. Shigemitsu commenced his interviews with the members of the diplomatic corps on Tuesday, French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henri being the first to be received.

4 ENVOYS RECEIVED BY FOREIGN MINISTER

Shigemitsu Talks Separately With Thai, Soviet, Reich, Manchoukuo Ambassadors

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, who ignored the tradition of new Foreign Ministers receiving foreign diplomatic representatives accredited to Tokyo in a body when he received French Ambassador Arsene-Henri and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli separately on Tuesday afternoon, received the Ambassadors of Thailand, the Soviet Union, Manchoukuo and Germany on Wednesday.

The Foreign Minister received Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama of Thailand for an hour from 9:30 a.m. He then conferred with Ambassador Yakov Malik of the Soviet Union for one hour from 10:30 a.m.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu received Wang Yun-ching, the Manchouku Ambassador at 2 p.m. and German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer at 3 p.m.

He will receive Ministers accredited to Tokyo separately from today.

JAVA SETS 5-YEAR PLAN TO BOOST RAMIE OUTPUT

Tea Plantations Being Converted—Outlook Promising Due To Heavy Rainfall

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 4.—With a view to further facilitating the attainment of self-sufficiency in the supply of fiber materials in Java, a five-year plan for increasing the production of ramie has been adopted by the Military Administration of Java.

The plan calls for the conversion of tea plantations in Java into ramie plantations as it has been experimentally confirmed that the heavy rainfall in the regions where these plantations are located is very favorable to the growth of ramie.

In view of the present uncertain market for tea, the farmers in the tea plantations are showing great enthusiasm for the cultivation of ramie, and consequently preparations are already being made for the conversion of tea plantations into ramie plantations.

U.S. Air Leader Killed

Lieutenant-General Frank Andrews, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Air Forces in Europe, has met a tragic death in an aerial mishap in Iceland last Monday, it was announced by the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Air Forces in Britain on the following day, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

P.I. Extends Telegraph Line

Effective May 5, telegraphic service will be opened between Japan and Ilagan and Tuguegarac of Luzon Island, Domei reports. It is recalled that telegraphic service is already available between Japan and 41 important cities and towns of the Philippines.

EUROPEAN JOURNALS SEE CHUNGKING'S END

Leading Papers Note Bitter Soviet-Chungking Discontent at Anglo-American Attitude

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, May 4.—Preoccupied as Europe now is with the Soviet-Polish question, it is nonetheless deeply interested in the position of Chungking in the War of Greater East Asia.

With the utter lack of unity of the anti-Axis camp betrayed by the Soviet-Polish issue and the North African puppet regime dispute, European political observers are noting how indifferent the United States and Britain have become to the fate of Chungking.

The war correspondent of the French weekly, Gringoire, writes that the British attempt to wrest back Burma has miserably failed and with the setting in of the rainy season aid-Chiang road has been closed forever.

The Spanish political and diplomatic journal El Mundo for May 2 reports in detail the thorough destruction of Chungking by Japanese Army bombers, and comments that Chiang Kai-shek may have to change the seat of his government for a third time. It also points out that whether he chooses Ichang, Changsha or Lanchow, he would in any case be hemmed in between the Japanese and Communists.

The Spanish morning paper ABC for May 2 comments that Chungking has now been entirely isolated for all practical purposes and cut off from aid by the United States and Britain, whose empty promises are all that it now possesses, with the dire shortages in munitions and foodstuffs and lack of industrial capacity. "It is only natural that the Chungking troops at the front should be surrendering wholesale to the National Government at Nanking."

Reacting to such a general sentiment in Europe, The Times of London, at the end of April ran an amusing leader entitled: "Promise to China". It expatiated on Churchill's speech of March 21 that the anti-Axis forces were going after Germany first and Japan later and said: "The United States and Britain will mobilize 20,000,000 troops by the end of the year. With this vast army we shall first overthrow Germany and then fight Japan." This was a desperate attempt on the part of Britain to keep up the morale of Chungking.

The Times further said: "Has not Britain struck in Africa even after being defeated in France, Norway and Greece? It needs a prodigious amount of bottoms to maintain the African front and without ships we cannot fight on any other front. Chungking, therefore, should endeavor to continue its resistance so that the Japanese will be unable to start new campaigns elsewhere."

The coolness and indifference indicated by this tone to the suffering of Chungking are considered to be an unmistakable index to the callous selfishness of the British. Thus in Europe the big political issue at present is the bitter dissatisfaction of the Soviets and Chungking over the Anglo-American attitude.

POLES DEMAND REDS LIBERATE WAR CAPTIVES

British Seen Behind Move Urging Sikorski to Make Bold Gesture

MOSCOW IRED AT ATTITUDE

Soviets Said Anxious to Set Up New Army of Polish Troops and Regime

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, May 4.—The Polish demand for the immediate release of 80,000 Poles detained in Soviet territory contained in the reply of the Polish refugee regime in London to the Soviet note severing relations with the refugee Government is reported here to have severely aggravated the tension.

The Polish reply is understood to have been penned in consultation with the Polish Government but the Soviet Government is adopting a resentful attitude toward the answer because of this demand.

Meanwhile, the correspondent of The Times, London, says that what the Soviet Government desires is to organize a new army out of the Polish troops now in Soviet territory and at the same time to see a new Polish regime established, which would be truly democratic in character and which is not liable to demand changes in the national boundary at the sacrifice of the non-Polish minorities.

British Back Sikorski

The British Government has had the Polish refugee regime drop its application to the International Red Cross Society for an inquiry into the Smolensk massacre affair but the British not only have not restrained the Polish Ambassador to Moscow from clearing out but are in fact supporting the position of the Wladyslaw Sikorski regime.

Thus, the British Government has fallen into a position where it must carry on a most delicate bargain with an ally which is seeking to organize a Polish Red army and a Red Polish regime.

At the same time it is reported to have come to feel the menace of the other refugee regimes in London as a result of the Soviet severance of relations with the Sikorski regime. The Anglo-American stand on the refugee regime question is based on the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter and signifies the establishment of buffer countries around the Soviet Union but from the Soviet viewpoint such an attitude on the part of the Anglo-American camp can only mean a policy antagonistic toward the Soviets and one that constitutes a menace to Soviet territory.

Nor can the existence of hundreds of thousands of Poles in Britain, who are opposed to any form of compromise with the Soviet Union, be ignored. They expressed opposition even to the agreement concluded by the Sikorski regime with the Soviet Union immediately after the outbreak of the German-Soviet War.

Regime Faces Uncertainty

Consequently, it is clear that if the Sikorski regime should accept the Soviet territorial demand on Poland, the life of that regime would be swiftly terminated. The majority of British papers are hopeful of a conciliatory policy on the part of the Polish refugee regime toward the Soviet Union and are indulging in wishful observations but

(Continued on Page 2)

Sumatra Inland Communications Improved With Development of Rail and Bus Lines

Domei

MEDAN, May 3.—Railway service is now virtually restored throughout the island of Sumatra with railway passenger traffic increased by 35 per cent over prewar days and a 46 per cent increase in income from fares.

The island formerly possessed two major railway lines; the Dili line and the Atjeh line, with branch extension lines of 1,200 kilometers.

The authorities of the Military Administration have been engaged in the restoration of tracks and other railway facilities since March, last year, when the Dutch forces were swept from the island by the Japanese troops. The surprise landing and the following whirlwind operations of the Japanese forces gave the enemy small time to wreck its own railways so that restoration of traffic facilities was rapid.

The authorities now are studying the speeding up of schedules to meet the increased traffic attendant upon the development of the natural resources along the tracks.

Furthermore, the authorities plan large-scale extension of bus routes throughout the island which will shorten the time for trans-insular travel from north to south from the full one month of former days to only 12 days.

Investigations of the economic conditions in the regions to be crossed by the projected routes have just been completed by the authorities. It also has been proposed to place all bus services in the island under the control of the railways so that travel to any part of the island may be made with a single ticket.

Epochal Battle of Coral Sea Recounted by Naval Officer

Stirring Eye-Witness Account Given by Gallant Airman Who Took Part in This Great Sea Encounter

An account of the Battle of the Coral Sea in which a large group of enemy aircraft carriers were sent to the bottom by the Imperial Navy Air Force, as told by Petty Officer X X, who participated in the historic fight and distinguished himself in it, in honor of Navy Day, is contained in a Domei dispatch from an undisclosed base.

The dispatch says:

"The Battle of the Coral Sea, which was fought on May 7 last year, will long be remembered by the student of sea warfare. The importance of the battle lay in three facts.

1. The largest group of aircraft carriers which had ever been got together by America and Britain were destroyed at one and the same time.

2. The fighting strength of the enemy in the South Pacific, area, which was of the utmost importance to him, was reduced to its lowest point.

3. After the battle the enemy found himself in a noticeably weakened strategic position.

Received Heavy Blow

America was not allowed time in which to recover from the effects of the heavy blow it sustained in the Sea Battle off Hawaii at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia in which the Pacific fleet was wiped out of existence.

Bases, one after another, were lost by the enemy in the actions which crowded upon one another following the battle of Pearl Harbor.

Then the Battle off Java which was the end of the combined British, Australian, and Netherlands fleets.

There were some remnants of the defeated enemy fleet. But their field of activity was extremely limited. It lay along the so-called route of advance to the south which started at Hawaii, passed Canton Island and New Caledonia, and ended at Australia.

In this area America and Britain collected the battleships and aircraft carriers which had escaped destruction at the hands of the Imperial Navy.

Manifestly they intended to defend Australia to the last and if possible to prevent Japan from extending her mastery of the seas. When they had set the remnants of their beaten fleets together, they provoked a battle with the Imperial Navy. The battle which swiftly developed into the Battle of the Coral Sea ended in a complete victory for Japan.

Great Results

The Imperial Navy sank one 33,000-ton American battleship of the California class, one 33,000-ton aircraft carrier of the Saratoga class, and one 19,900-ton aircraft carrier of the Yorktown class, and one destroyer.

It severely damaged several other enemy vessels which included a 30,600-ton British warship of the Warspite class, a 10,000-ton first class cruiser of the Canberra class, and another cruiser. The other results obtained by the Imperial Navy in this battle included 98 enemy planes shot down or destroyed.

The victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea was not won easily. It cost the Imperial Navy one small-size aircraft carrier and 31 planes.

The memory of the price paid by the Imperial Navy for this very brilliant success will enable the reader to imagine that the Battle of the Coral Sea was a typical modern sea-battle with all its horrors."

Petty Officer X X, who told the Domei correspondent the circumstances of the Battle of the Coral Sea in which he himself participated, is a veteran of the China Affair in which he bombed Chungking 41 times.

He was with the Navy Air Force when it raided the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies in the early days of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Petty officer's story of the Battle of the Coral Sea, as reported by the Domei correspondent, follows:

"Just before daylight on May 6 a report reached the X X base from a plane on patrol duty in the Guadalcanal area telling of the discovery of an enemy fleet. Presently one fighter plane after another took off.

The rain was falling in sheets. The spirits of the Navy airmen were too high to be dampened by the worst weather conditions.

It was not long before our Navy airmen were in a violent squall. After some hours of flying, our airmen gave up the idea of finding the enemy unit, to their great regret, and returned to the base. They were awake all night. Near their beds lay their air torpedoes. They had a great regret that the opportunity had not come to them to release the missiles that day.

The morning came. The squall was raging with greater violence than on the previous day. The entire Coral Sea was dark. The feeling came upon the airmen that they must do everything to catch up with the enemy in the course of the day and destroy him, otherwise the group of our transports which was navigating that part of the sea with a special duty to perform might be in danger of coming upon the enemy and being attacked by him.

With clenched teeth the Navy airmen searched the expanse of water which was covered with dark-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON'S WAR MIGHT GROWS ENORMOUSLY

Reich Journal Says Japanese Forces in Position to Begin Offensive at Any Point

Carrying the speech made by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in Nagoya on April 30, the Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung forecast that the Japanese Forces will again begin an offensive soon, and declared that the Japanese Forces today were several times more powerful than they were at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a May 4 report from Berlin.

The Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung declared as follows in substance:

"The Japanese Forces today are far more powerful than they were at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and, as Major-General Yahagi declared, they are in a position to begin a new, large-scale offensive at any point, any time. Within four months since the beginning of the war, the Japanese Forces gained unlimited resources, and secured a position

(Continued on Page 2)

Philippines Feting First Anniversary Of Corregidor Fall

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—Coinciding with the traditional Boys Festival of Japan, the first anniversary of the daring landing of the Japanese Forces on Corregidor will be celebrated throughout the Philippine Islands for three days beginning today. Under special instructions by Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Executive Commission, flags of the Rising Sun will be hoisted at all public buildings and houses during the three days. Meanwhile, several meetings in commemoration of the fall of the last outpost of the United States in East Asia are scheduled. Enormous koinobori or cloth carps are hoisted along the Rising Sun flags at the Manila Hotel symbolizing the spirit of Japanese youths now leading the youths of all East Asia against the Anglo-American aggression.

CHIANG-BRAZIL GESTURE

Chungking's Legation in Rio De Janeiro to Be Made Embassy

Following the gesture made by the Chungking regime by which the Brazilian Legation in Chungking was elevated to the status of an embassy from April 27, the Chungking legation in Brazil will shortly be raised to the rank of an embassy, it was announced by the Brazilian Government, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday, in quoting a wire from Rio de Janeiro.

The official Brazilian bulletin also disclosed that a new commercial pact will be concluded between the two governments, to replace the similar pact that was signed between the two nations in 1881.

New U.S. Patrol Base

The $10,000,000 anti-submarine patrol base that was constructed by the United States navy at Hitchcock, Texas, is composed of two hangars sheltering 12 planes at the present, and a personnel 900 to 1,000 officers and men, it was disclosed by the New York Times, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

EMPEROR SEES ARMY OFFICERS IN RIDING SHOW

Equestrian Exhibition Held at Imperial Palace Compound On Wednesday

GENERALS PARTICIPATE

Princes of Blood, High Military and Civilian Dignitaries Attend

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased to honor the customary equestrian exhibition of the Imperial Court staged every year on the Boys' Festival Day, at the riding ground in the compound of the Imperial Palace with Their Imperial Majesties' presence at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

On this day about 160 Army officers, who were privileged to participate in the glorious function, lined up outside the Hirakawa Gate and impressively rode into the Palace compound at about 1 p.m.

The Imperial seats were temporarily built on a height east of the riding ground.

Many Witness Event

Many high military officers and civil officials were given the honor of witnessing the event. Among them were General Nobuyuki Abe, General Ikutaro Inouye, General Ayao Kishimoto, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, General Toshizo Nishio, and other high Army officers, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Lord Steward to the Empress Marquis Tadataka Hirobata and other high officials. When they had taken their respective positions, Her Imperial Highness Princess Mikasa, Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashifushimi, Her Imperial Highness Princess Kuni, His Imperial Highness Prince Asaka, Her Highness Princess Gin Ri, Her Highness Princess Ken Ri, and Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Gu Ri also arrived at the scene.

Thus at 1:50 p.m. Her Majesty the Empress in European dress appeared on the riding ground and stood to the left of the Imperial dais, just as His Majesty the Emperor astride His favorite mount Hatsuyuki arrived. His Imperial Majesty was clad in military uniform with the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite. In attendance were General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, and other aides-de-camp and chamberlains. As His Imperial Majesty arrived on the ground, Her Imperial Majesty, Their Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and attendants made obeisance. His Imperial Majesty then took His place on the Imperial dais. Her Imperial Majesty took the seat to the left and Their Imperial Highnesses also took their places.

At 2 p.m. Chief Aide-de-Camp Hasunuma reverently stepped forward into the Imperial Presence and reported that the equestrian exhibitions had begun. The horsemen of the first squad, Generals Gen Sugiyama, Otozo Yamada, Naosaburo Okabe and Lieutenant-General Hyotaro Kimura, proceeded to the riding ground from their places of homage and thus began their exhibitions of horsemanship before Their Imperial Majesties.

From routine riding they passed to advanced horsemanship in which the skill of the generals were put to the severest test. Their Imperial Majesties were pleased to sample the skill of each general with the keenest interest.

Following that was the 8th squad's cavalry fighting. The White team led by Major Minoda, and the Red team led by Captain Nobuyoshi, each composed of seven members all covered by protective outfits came before the Imperial Presence. Each of the horsemen was armed with a bamboo sword and with thundering hoofbeats and the dust flying both teams entered into combat. Every armed rider became part of his steed and the furious fighting going on reminded one of the fighting which took place in days now long past.

Obstacle-Jumping

Next came Lieutenant-Colonel Asanosuke Matsui of the 11th squad leading seven picked officer horsemen to take part in skilled obstacle-jumping. Before the Imperial Presence the equestrians with perfect coordination with their mounts

(Continued on Page 3)

PORT DARWIN RAID TERRIFIES ANZACS

Poor Show of Spitfires Causes Heated Discussions—Blame Is Put on Bad Weather

Although the anti-Axis headquarters merely announced that the losses their air units suffered in aerial combats with the Japanese air units when the latter raided Port Darwin on May 2 were serious, and did not give any actual figures, the results gained by the Japanese air units have apparently given a severe jolt to the Australians, according to a Buenos Aires May 4 report to Domei.

According to a report sent by a U.P. reporter, the anti-Axis headquarters on Tuesday declared, "It may be the Japanese plan to carry out continuous bombings of Australia hereafter and find out Australia's strength. By the latest raid, we have found out fully that the Japanese have the power to carry out long-distance mass raids."

The question of why, the Spitfires, considered by the anti-Axis camp to be the best fighter plane in the world, failed to show their power in air combats in the May 2 raid, has become the center of much heated discussion in Australia.

Concerning this question, Hayton Leonard, of the A.B.C. made the following excuse, "The Spitfires suffered serious losses because the weather was bad. In the fight with the Japanese aircraft, the Spitfires had to go far out over the sea and when they were on their return flight after the fight, they had to buck a headwind and not a small number of them had to make forced landings. The pilots of the Spitfires, of course, admit that the Japanese air units fight well, but they also declare that there exists no reason for them to lose hold of their confidence that they will not be beaten with the odds equal."

Not only the reporters but even the anti-Axis headquarters itself blamed the defeat on bad weather. However, a British reporter in Sydney declared, "In the air fight with the Japanese a few of our pilots saved their lives by bailing out. But such things will not help to console the Australians."

NEW DEVICE FOUND FOR SILK REELING

Process by Dr. Kawakura Will Reduce Cost of Production by Two-Thirds

Dr. Yoshiaki Kawakura, an agricultural expert of the Sericultural Experimental Station of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has with the cooperation of Tsutomu Nakayama, Chief Engineer of the Gifu Mechanical Research Institute, invented a machinery that will reduce the cost of silk reeling and production by two-thirds, it is reported.

The new processing method will also improve the quality of silk yarns.

In view of these double benefits claimed from the use of the new method, demand for silk products in all probability will be greatly increased, prices of such products will be cut to half as the result of the new machinery, it is believed.

It is stated that each of the two methods being used at present in processing cocoons until yarn is spun, require 12 different stages. These will be reduced to four or five with the use of the new method.

By the use of the new machinery, the usual waste in cocoons of 35 per cent will be reduced to 10 per cent, the production capacity of 260 momme per hour will be increased eightfolds or a total of three kans per hour, materials required in processing reduced to the minimum of one-fifth, electric power to one-third, and the chemical requirements to near negligible quantity.

According to Dr. Kawakura and his colleague, the standard tensile strength of 305 grams per denier will be increased to 4.5 or 4.8 grams and its resistance against ultra violet rays will be increased by 40 to 50 per cent. Its resistance against friction will also be increased and its elasticity nearly doubled.

Poles Demand Reds Liberate War Captives

(Continued on Page 2)

the difficulty of any such conciliation is obvious to all.

The fact that the Polish people are to be divided between those under the protection of Britain and those under the protection of the Soviet Union will prove a new test of the efficacy of the Atlantic Charter.

Since Poles are Poles whether protected by the British or by the Soviets, the Atlantic Charter must accord the right of racial self-determination equally to both. Consequently, the Soviet-Polish friction will intensify on a new plane.

In other words, the Soviet-Polish trouble has exposed to the whole world the practical futility of the Atlantic Charter and has created a strong impression that there is an enormous difference between the propaganda of the United States and Britain and their actual deeds.

Suspicious of Allies

The Soviet break with Poland is regarded in some quarters as a demonstration on the part of the Kremlin to the Anglo-American scheme of an invasion of the Balkans. The Moscow Government regards the Balkans as within the Soviet sphere of influence and considers it only proper that the Balkan States should be reorganized by the various Balkan peoples now in Soviet territory. It is noteworthy in this connection that the Hungarian, Rumanian and Finnish prisoners of war are being re-educated by the Soviets along with the old Yugoslav Red Army.

Although such an observation may be regarded as going a little too far ahead of the story at least for the present moment, there can be no question that the British Government is already concerned lest the Red regime being projected by the Soviets for Poland should be organized by the Polish prisoners of war now in Soviet territory and this will be the precursor to many similar Red regimes around the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill in having had the Polish refugee regime demand the release of the Poles now held by the Soviets is regarded as having been motivated by such a fear.

On this view, the only trump card up Churchill's sleeve in his dealing with the Soviet Union is concession to the Soviet territorial demand on condition that the Soviets abandon their scheme of establishing a Red Polish regime. Such a tendency to compromise can be perceived in the various steps recently adopted by the British Government but the British Government will have to effect such compromise in such a way that British prestige would not be prejudiced and friction with the Polish refugee regime reduced to the minimum.

In these circumstances, Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt will have to move in utmost secrecy. At any rate, an early solution of the present tangle is regarded as extremely unlikely.

Victorious April 11 Air Battles In S. Pacific Vividly Described

Japanese Naval Wild Eagles Continuously Sending Vaunted Enemy Fighters to Their Doom After Violent Combats

By HIROSHI OKAMOTO
Of the Navy Press Corps

Success of modern warfare hinges greatly on the successful control of supply lines. In view of the indispensability of protecting their respective communication lines, the Imperial Forces and the enemy are engaging in desperate combats without respite in the waters of the South Pacific. Japanese Naval Forces, whenever they find enemy convoys, are sure to baptize them with a volley of shells and the enemy, on his part responds to the Japanese attacks most frantically and violently. Thus, the sky over the South Pacific area has been turned into a scene of death struggles. It goes without saying that glorious achievements cannot materialize without self-denying sacrifices.

April 11 turned out to be a great day, the Imperial Sea Eagles sinking three enemy transports, one destroyer and blasting 21 planes, while sustaining the loss of six aircraft, either self-blasted or not yet returned. That morning, we received a telegraphic message informing the appearance of enemy convoys to the north of Oro Bay, New Guinea. The message was evidently dispatched by the scout plane which had taken off early that morning. Immediately, the order to take off was issued. The airmen instantly fell in line before their commander and attentively listened to his instructions for the proposed attack. Each unit then got aboard a truck and sped toward the airfield where, without losing a minute, they got into their respective planes. It did not take any more than a minute before they took off in a beautiful formation, winging their way toward the enemy area.

Enemy Transports Sighted

The formation turned slowly to the left and flying over the land again turned to the right. Flying in the back of Oro Bay and passing over to the right, the formation gradually floated over the clouds. Some ten nautical miles farther, two enemy transports of 2,000 tons and 5,000 tons respectively came into sight through the clouds. They were speeding southward. Evidently having located our planes, the transports began to gather speed trailing white long wakes behind them.

Presently, over 20 enemy P 38 and P 40 fighters appeared some 7,000 meters to the left. In an instant Japanese fighter planes broke formation, some soaring higher and the others diving through the clouds. Three of the double-engined and double-fuselaged Lockheed P-38 fighter planes began firing at the Japanese planes, while speedily climbing higher. At a certain altitude a Japanese heavy-bomber was hit on the engine and its cover was blown off. Turning its body to the left, the plane swooped down straight upon the first enemy plane and machine-gunned the latter relentlessly.

The third Japanese plane dashed toward the second enemy plane. Then it instantly turned its nose to the right pointing it straight downward. The second enemy plane, availing itself of its superiority in speed turned to flee, but it was closely followed by the third Japanese fighter which rained on incessant shower of shells on the enemy plane. The latter began spitting black smoke from the left fuselage. The Japanese plane persistently pursued the enemy which was still speeding away, trailing a streak of smoke. While chasing the fleeing plane, all of a sudden, the Japanese fighter was confronted with another enemy plane.

No Time Lost

No time was lost before the Japanese fighter shot higher and turned to the left. Looking down, it could plainly see the enemy fighter down below. Just then a red tracer bullet shot past the plane, leaving a long trail behind it. The Japanese plane then dived to the right, evading the tracer bullet and for the third time flew upward. Turning round, it saw three P 53's in formation, navigating some 300 meters ahead. Apparently the enemy planes were not aware of the Japanese craft. Flying upward slowly and quietly our plane gained a certain altitude over the enemy formation, and making a right turn, swooped down upon the enemy formation at an angle of 60 degrees. Our guns went into action discharging shells at the fat fuselages of the enemy planes. When our plane was a certain distance away from the enemy planes, for the first time the latter became aware of our plane. Evidently attempting to flee from the Japanese attack, they turned around. Our second plane turned to the right and unleashed a deadly hail of shells, aiming at the joint of the double-fuselages. Black smoke began spouting out of the joint and the plane was enveloped in devouring flames. The next moment the plane crashed.

Tall coconut trees give a home like touch to this base for seaplanes of the Imperial Navy operating in the South Pacific skies.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Our third plane which had successfully blasted the enemy formation of three planes resumed its former altitude. Down below two P-38s were visible. Turning left, our plane pounced upon the first one. At the first hit, the enemy plane, lowering its altitude started to flee. Our plane chasing the second enemy plane fired at it with sure hits.

Violent Combats Staged

When the Japanese bomber formation was about to launch attacks against the enemy transports, overhead in the high skies the crack Japanese Naval fighters were engaging the enemy fighters in violent aerial combats. One of our planes looking back, saw a P-36 attempting an attack and simultaneously, over ten tracer bombs passed by the plane. Making a quick turn to the left, our plane swept down some meters and turning right with increased speed directed its nose upward, still continuing to turn right. Thus, our plane neared the enemy plane from the back unnoticed and making a high altitude over the enemy plane, it suddenly fired at the two fuselages. The enemy plane then shot up, and streaked past our plane. Our fighter made a loop and immediately witnessed the enemy plane falling in a screw dive. Evidently one sure hit was sufficient to send the enemy to its doom.

The same Japanese fighter plane flew upward. In the next instant, the enemy formation of two P-40 fighter planes came into sight. They began firing at our plane. Turning back, our plane came so close to the enemy craft that their airmen clad in jumpers of a brown color could be clearly seen. Shooting up, our plane saw two other fighters in formation and just below a comrade plane which was not aware of the enemy planes. No time could be lost. Our plane dashed toward its comrade fighter while firing at those enemy planes. The comrade plane then turned round and discharged shells. The enemy fighters spitting white smoke from their tails, and circling round, fell straight into the greenish water below, causing white water columns to rise above the surface.

Another Japanese plane which was watching the progress of the aerial combat just waged, sighted an enemy P-40 just dashing into the battle. Nearing the enemy plane, our plane began firing at it. With one sure hit the enemy plane was blasted and spitting black smoke it fell headlong into the water. With no time for a breath, our airmen saw another P-33. Our plane dashed upward and at a certain distance from the enemy, it unleashed a steady stream of shells. Not being able to efficiently meet the fierce attack, the P-33 was downed in no time.

While the aerial combat was in progress, the order to attack was issued to the bomber formation which was then ready for action. Just then a Japanese bomber which had been previously hit on the fuel tank and on one of the auxiliary wings and at several other places, pierced into the clouds. When it came out, the airmen found below one small sized and another medium-sized transports lying at anchor in Oro Bay. In defiance of a steady stream of fire, the bomber discharged its missiles at the medium-sized transport. The same transport being accurately hit in the center and again by the second bomber, began sinking, listing to the left.

Ready To Attack

Our crippled bomber while coming back, saw a formation of bombers at the angle of 45 degrees ready to launch bombing attacks. Led by the commanders plane, the formation sped toward the two transports. In no time red flames began spouting from the two transports, attesting to the inevitable doom awaiting the enemy ships. The medium-sized transport was seen sinking gradually, finally disappearing from the surface.

Just then an enemy P-38 pounced upon the Japanese plane which waiting. Apparently hit by enemy fire, the Japanese bomber began spitting fire. When the plane maneuvered upward the fire seemed to have been extinguished, but again when it turned down, the flames devouringly enveloped the entire body and it finally dropped into the water like a fire ball.

The small-sized transport which was still navigating, entirely enveloped in smoke and fire, gradually disappeared from the surface.

U.S. NEW WEAPONS ARE DISAPPOINTING

Many Found Useless in Actual Fighting; Curtiss P-40 Planes Ineffective

Declaring that many of America's new weapons, so greatly propagandized by America, have been found useless in actual fighting, a recent edition of the American Magazine revealed among other things that the Curtiss P-40 plane has been shown to be absolutely impotent in the fighting on the Pacific front and that its production may be stopped, according to a Buenos Aires May 4 dispatch to Domei.

The article in the American Magazine in substance declared as follows:

"The experience gained in actual fighting has effected a great change in the production of weapons in America. Some have been found to be completely useless and others have been found to have far more effect than they were expected to have. The production of a certain type of tank has already been curtailed and a certain factory which was engaged in the production of these tanks has already discharged 9,000 workers. The W. P. Board has ordered that the production of the M-3 type light tank cease, and the production of the M-7 type medium size tank has also been stopped. In place of these types it has been decided to mass-produce the M-5 type light tank.

"On the whole the production of medium size tanks is not being encouraged. General Motors and Ford worked to publicize the M-10 type tank but this tank was found to be inadequate in the fighting on the African front and the army now asks for a speedier tank. Furthermore in place of the 37-millimeter anti-aircraft gun the 40-millimeter anti-aircraft gun is being produced, and the 75-millimeter field gun has been replaced by the 3 inch field gun. Infantry units at the present are using a few 37-millimeter guns as anti-tank guns but these too will be replaced by a newer gun.

"The production of two types of aircraft will also be stopped. One of them is the Curtiss P-40. This type was used on the Pacific front and it has been found to be absolutely useless. However, this type has been active considerably on the African front so its production will not be stopped until this fall. The production of the 60-millimeter and 81-millimeter mortars will be increased and the anti-tank gun 'Bazooka' will be improved."

Antwerp Residences Again Savagely Hit By American Airmen

American bombers again repeated their indiscriminate attack on Antwerp on Tuesday evening, and blindly ravaged the residential districts of the City, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Tuesday. Furious aerial combats were staged between the Luftwaffe and the marauders, but the results of the encounters have not as yet been announced due to lack of confirmation. However, it is believed that the American planes suffered considerable losses since numerous American flyers were seen bailing out of their damaged planes, the dispatch added.

Emperor Sees Army Officers In Riding Show

(Continued from Page 1)

leaped over obstacles far taller than the horses. They were followed by the 12th squad made up of 14 picked officers led by Major Jiroku Minoda all wearing steel helmets. The last on the program these mounted officers went through the pine forest in one corner of the field, galloped over the hills, dashed down a steep incline and moving over the field with great speed and action they showed their skill in horsemanship. With drawn swords they cut down straw dummies and brought forth a picture of actual fighting.

Thus ended the equestrian exhibition before the Imperial Presence. His Majesty the Emperor mounted His horse and left at 3:30 p.m. respectfully sent-off by all those present. Her Majesty the Empress left after His Imperial Majesty.

Nippon's War Might Grows Enormously

(Continued from Page 1)

wherein Japan could continue the war under its own power.

"Japan's naval power is already several times what it was at the time of the war's outbreak. If the Anglo-Americans think that, while they are facing German Forces in Europe, the Japanese will stand by idly, then they will suffer a serious shattering of their dreams. On this point it is very significant that Major-General Yabagi declared, 'The Japanese Forces are now preparing to begin large-scale operations'. Various forecasts are being made by the anti-Axis military experts as to when the Japanese will begin their offensive but they all seem agreed that the end is approaching to the period of inactivity of the Japanese Forces in the Pacific".

EPOCHAL BATTLE OF CORAL SEA TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

ness for the enemy. It was 9:30 a.m. when the airmen were caught in a barrage in a break in a dense bank of cloud. It was clear that the enemy anti-aircraft guns were in action.

At the sound of the motors of the Japanese planes the enemy got it into his head to fire a barrage at random. The enemy elected to make his presence known to the Navy airmen.

The next moment the attack unit turned. It was descending. It was heading for the bank of cloud. Soon an enemy fleet entered the field of vision of the airmen.

In a circular position the enemy fleet was moving, taking a zigzag course. Its main units were a battleship of the California class, a battleship of the Warspite class and a cruiser of the Canberra class.

The attacking planes in one of which was Petty Officer X X made a dash for the enemy fleet.

Thick was the curtain of fire from the enemy. The plane at the head of the formation was going to discharge an air torpedo at an American battleship of the California class.

In an instant a shell from the enemy anti-aircraft guns exploded near the plane. It caught fire. The next moment it crashed bodily against the California-class battleship.

There was a terrific explosion on the enemy battleship. The next moment there was no more of the vessel. The plane occupied by Petty Officer X X followed. It headed for the battleship of the Warspite class.

Shells exploded round the plane. It approached the enemy vessel. It shook violently. But there was no changing the course. The plane descended lower. Water splashed against the plane which was flying very low.

By this time the plane had got within striking distance of the enemy battleship.

There was a flash near the central portion of the plane. It was the flash of a silver-white air torpedo as it left the plane.

The next moment the plane zoomed up. On looking back, Petty Officer X X saw the enemy battleship catch life. He was sure that the air torpedo had found its mark.

The way of our plane lay over the group of transports which, it was apprehended before the battle, might receive the hostile attention of the enemy fleet which was destroyed in the battle.

All's well. Proceed.

This was the message Petty Officer X X got through to the transports as he passed over them.

His Imperial Majesty Confers Decoration On Chinese Counselor

His Majesty the Emperor, on Wednesday was pleased to confer the Third Class Order of Merit with the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun upon Sun Shih, Counselor of the Chinese Embassy here, for his meritorious service in helping to promote closer relations between Japan and China.

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN

SUNTORY WHISKY

PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.

Notice!

Nippon Times TELEPHONE DIRECTORY for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions or corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address to

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71

Last Name First Name Initial

....

Office phone ....

Home phone ....

Please print or typewrite

The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

No. 15,843 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

CULTURE ENVOY OUTLINES PLAN IN THAI CAPITAL

Yanagizawa, Back From Bangkok, Tells of Program for Hall of Large Scope

READY IN 10 MONTHS

Magnificent Edifice to Hold Various Sections Introducing Japanese Arts

It will be possible to introduce the quintessence of Japanese culture in Thailand when the proposed Japan Culture Hall is established in Bangkok in the near future, according to Ken Yanagizawa, Director of the same Culture Hall, who returned to Japan on April 29 on business connected with the Culture Hall.

An appropriation calling for ¥2,800,000 necessary for the Culture Hall was adopted at the last session of the Imperial Diet.

In a press interview on Wednesday regarding the establishment of the Japan Culture Hall at Bangkok, Mr. Yanagizawa had the following to say:

"Necessary items concerning the Hall are being planned by the Society for International Cultural Relations. The Hall will be complete enough to introduce the tradition of Japanese culture in Thailand.

To Occupy 15,000 Tsubo

"The proposed Hall will be built on a site with the total area of 15,000 tsubo. The total floor area of the building itself will be 2,000 tsubo. The remaining 13,000 tsubo will be made a garden. The design of the Hall will be fixed after selection of prize designs from the public. The essence of Japanese architectural technique will be adopted for the design. Teak, which is a staple product of Thailand, will be used as material for the building.

"In the compound a pool, tennis court, open air music hall and, if possible, an ice skating rink be laid out. The building will be divided into different sections, including the central business office, exclusive rooms for the Director and employees, an Industrial Culture Hall, movie halls, one with a seating capacity of 1,000 and another of 500, Japan Physical Training Hall where Japanese traditional martial arts, kendo, judo and archery, and a Buddhist Fine Art Hall.

"A Sightseeing Hall also is expected to be included in it. The objective is not only to introduce scenic spots of Thailand to the Thai people themselves but places of scenic beauty in Japan, China, Manchoukuo and Southern Regions to them. A dining room and tea room will also be opened in the building for the convenience of visitors.

"There was a plan afoot among the authorities concerned for the erection of a large library on premises other than the Japan Culture Hall, but the plan has been changed to the construction of a Great East Asia Library at the special wish of Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand. The proposed Library will be made a really great library, as books related to Japan, Thailand, Burma, Annam, China, Manchoukuo and other countries involved in Greater East Asia are expected to be collected and exhibited.

"Another plan calls for establishment of a primary school and middle school under Japan-Thailand joint management elsewhere in Bangkok. Japanese and Thai will be taught in these schools.

Science Institute Planned

"Last but not least, a plan calling for the establishment of a tropical science institute and its attached hospital is also contemplated by the authorities concerned.

"As the appropriation of ¥2,800,000 to be paid by the Japanese Government is not enough, it has been decided that ¥2,000,000 more will be raised from among the Japanese public. Designs will be collected from the public within about two months. The construction work will be undertaken by the Kaigai Public Works Company on contract to be completed in 10 months. A Japanese will be appointed to supervise the work."

Soviets to Give Decoration

The Soviet Government has recently established the Air Defense Order to be awarded the soldiers and low-rank commanders of anti-aircraft air corps, anti-aircraft artillery corps, barrage balloon corps and search-light units, according to a Domei dispatch from Moscow on Tuesday.

Diplomatically Speaking

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was one of the four Ambassadors received by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Wednesday at the Foreign Office. Mr. Shigemitsu commenced his interviews with the members of the diplomatic corps on Tuesday, French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henri being the first to be received.

4 ENVOYS RECEIVED BY FOREIGN MINISTER

Shigemitsu Talks Separately With Thai, Soviet, Reich, Manchoukuo Ambassadors

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, who ignored the tradition of new Foreign Ministers receiving foreign diplomatic representatives accredited to Tokyo in a body when he received French Ambassador Arsene-Henri and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli separately on Tuesday afternoon, received the Ambassadors of Thailand, the Soviet Union, Manchoukuo and Germany on Wednesday.

The Foreign Minister received Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama of Thailand for an hour from 9:30 a.m. He then conferred with Ambassador Yakov Malik of the Soviet Union for one hour from 10:30 a.m.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu received Wang Yun-ching, the Manchouku Ambassador at 2 p.m. and German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer at 3 p.m.

He will receive Ministers accredited to Tokyo separately from today.

JAVA SETS 5-YEAR PLAN TO BOOST RAMIE OUTPUT

Tea Plantations Being Converted—Outlook Promising Due To Heavy Rainfall

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 4.—With a view to further facilitating the attainment of self-sufficiency in the supply of fiber materials in Java, a five-year plan for increasing the production of ramie has been adopted by the Military Administration of Java.

The plan calls for the conversion of tea plantations in Java into ramie plantations as it has been experimentally confirmed that the heavy rainfall in the regions where these plantations are located is very favorable to the growth of ramie.

In view of the present uncertain market for tea, the farmers in the tea plantations are showing great enthusiasm for the cultivation of ramie, and consequently preparations are already being made for the conversion of tea plantations into ramie plantations.

U.S. Air Leader Killed

Lieutenant-General Frank Andrews, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Air Forces in Europe, has met a tragic death in an aerial mishap in Iceland last Monday, it was announced by the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Air Forces in Britain on the following day, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

P.I. Extends Telegraph Line

Effective May 5, telegraphic service will be opened between Japan and Ilagan and Tuguegarac of Luzon Island, Domei reports. It is recalled that telegraphic service is already available between Japan and 41 important cities and towns of the Philippines.

EUROPEAN JOURNALS SEE CHUNGKING'S END

Leading Papers Note Bitter Soviet-Chungking Discontent at Anglo-American Attitude

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, May 4.—Preoccupied as Europe now is with the Soviet-Polish question, it is nonetheless deeply interested in the position of Chungking in the War of Greater East Asia.

With the utter lack of unity of the anti-Axis camp betrayed by the Soviet-Polish issue and the North African puppet regime dispute, European political observers are noting how indifferent the United States and Britain have become to the fate of Chungking.

The war correspondent of the French weekly, Gringoire, writes that the British attempt to wrest back Burma has miserably failed and with the setting in of the rainy season aid-Chiang road has been closed forever.

The Spanish political and diplomatic journal El Mundo for May 2 reports in detail the thorough destruction of Chungking by Japanese Army bombers, and comments that Chiang Kai-shek may have to change the seat of his government for a third time. It also points out that whether he chooses Ichang, Changsha or Lanchow, he would in any case be hemmed in between the Japanese and Communists.

The Spanish morning paper ABC for May 2 comments that Chungking has now been entirely isolated for all practical purposes and cut off from aid by the United States and Britain, whose empty promises are all that it now possesses, with the dire shortages in munitions and foodstuffs and lack of industrial capacity. "It is only natural that the Chungking troops at the front should be surrendering wholesale to the National Government at Nanking."

Reacting to such a general sentiment in Europe, The Times of London, at the end of April ran an amusing leader entitled: "Promise to China". It expatiated on Churchill's speech of March 21 that the anti-Axis forces were going after Germany first and Japan later and said: "The United States and Britain will mobilize 20,000,000 troops by the end of the year. With this vast army we shall first overthrow Germany and then fight Japan." This was a desperate attempt on the part of Britain to keep up the morale of Chungking.

The Times further said: "Has not Britain struck in Africa even after being defeated in France, Norway and Greece? It needs a prodigious amount of bottoms to maintain the African front and without ships we cannot fight on any other front. Chungking, therefore, should endeavor to continue its resistance so that the Japanese will be unable to start new campaigns elsewhere."

The coolness and indifference indicated by this tone to the suffering of Chungking are considered to be an unmistakable index to the callous selfishness of the British. Thus in Europe the big political issue at present is the bitter dissatisfaction of the Soviets and Chungking over the Anglo-American attitude.

POLES DEMAND REDS LIBERATE WAR CAPTIVES

British Seen Behind Move Urging Sikorski to Make Bold Gesture

MOSCOW IRED AT ATTITUDE

Soviets Said Anxious to Set Up New Army of Polish Troops and Regime

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, May 4.—The Polish demand for the immediate release of 80,000 Poles detained in Soviet territory contained in the reply of the Polish refugee regime in London to the Soviet note severing relations with the refugee Government is reported here to have severely aggravated the tension.

The Polish reply is understood to have been penned in consultation with the Polish Government but the Soviet Government is adopting a resentful attitude toward the answer because of this demand.

Meanwhile, the correspondent of The Times, London, says that what the Soviet Government desires is to organize a new army out of the Polish troops now in Soviet territory and at the same time to see a new Polish regime established, which would be truly democratic in character and which is not liable to demand changes in the national boundary at the sacrifice of the non-Polish minorities.

British Back Sikorski

The British Government has had the Polish refugee regime drop its application to the International Red Cross Society for an inquiry into the Smolensk massacre affair but the British not only have not restrained the Polish Ambassador to Moscow from clearing out but are in fact supporting the position of the Wladyslaw Sikorski regime.

Thus, the British Government has fallen into a position where it must carry on a most delicate bargain with an ally which is seeking to organize a Polish Red army and a Red Polish regime.

At the same time it is reported to have come to feel the menace of the other refugee regimes in London as a result of the Soviet severance of relations with the Sikorski regime. The Anglo-American stand on the refugee regime question is based on the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter and signifies the establishment of buffer countries around the Soviet Union but from the Soviet viewpoint such an attitude on the part of the Anglo-American camp can only mean a policy antagonistic toward the Soviets and one that constitutes a menace to Soviet territory.

Nor can the existence of hundreds of thousands of Poles in Britain, who are opposed to any form of compromise with the Soviet Union, be ignored. They expressed opposition even to the agreement concluded by the Sikorski regime with the Soviet Union immediately after the outbreak of the German-Soviet War.

Regime Faces Uncertainty

Consequently, it is clear that if the Sikorski regime should accept the Soviet territorial demand on Poland, the life of that regime would be swiftly terminated. The majority of British papers are hopeful of a conciliatory policy on the part of the Polish refugee regime toward the Soviet Union and are indulging in wishful observations but

(Continued on Page 2)

Epochal Battle of Coral Sea Recounted by Naval Officer

Stirring Eye-Witness Account Given by Gallant Airman Who Took Part in This Great Sea Encounter

An account of the Battle of the Coral Sea in which a large group of enemy aircraft carriers were sent to the bottom by the Imperial Navy Air Force, as told by Petty Officer X X, who participated in the historic fight and distinguished himself in it, in honor of Navy Day, is contained in a Domei dispatch from an undisclosed base.

The dispatch says:

"The Battle of the Coral Sea, which was fought on May 7 last year, will long be remembered by the student of sea warfare. The importance of the battle lay in three facts.

1. The largest group of aircraft carriers which had ever been got together by America and Britain were destroyed at one and the same time.

2. The fighting strength of the enemy in the South Pacific, area, which was of the utmost importance to him, was reduced to its lowest point.

3. After the battle the enemy found himself in a noticeably weakened strategic position.

Received Heavy Blow

America was not allowed time in which to recover from the effects of the heavy blow it sustained in the Sea Battle off Hawaii at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia in which the Pacific fleet was wiped out of existence.

Bases, one after another, were lost by the enemy in the actions which crowded upon one another following the battle of Pearl Harbor.

Then the Battle off Java which was the end of the combined British, Australian, and Netherlands fleets.

There were some remnants of the defeated enemy fleet. But their field of activity was extremely limited. It lay along the so-called route of advance to the south which started at Hawaii, passed Canton Island and New Caledonia, and ended at Australia.

In this area America and Britain collected the battleships and aircraft carriers which had escaped destruction at the hands of the Imperial Navy.

Manifestly they intended to defend Australia to the last and if possible to prevent Japan from extending her mastery of the seas. When they had set the remnants of their beaten fleets together, they provoked a battle with the Imperial Navy. The battle which swiftly developed into the Battle of the Coral Sea ended in a complete victory for Japan.

Great Results

The Imperial Navy sank one 33,000-ton American battleship of the California class, one 33,000-ton aircraft carrier of the Saratoga class, and one 19,900-ton aircraft carrier of the Yorktown class, and one destroyer.

It severely damaged several other enemy vessels which included a 30,600-ton British warship of the Warspite class, a 10,000-ton first class cruiser of the Canberra class, and another cruiser. The other results obtained by the Imperial Navy in this battle included 98 enemy planes shot down or destroyed.

The victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea was not won easily. It cost the Imperial Navy one small-size aircraft carrier and 31 planes.

The memory of the price paid by the Imperial Navy for this very brilliant success will enable the reader to imagine that the Battle of the Coral Sea was a typical modern sea-battle with all its horrors."

Petty Officer X X, who told the Domei correspondent the circumstances of the Battle of the Coral Sea in which he himself participated, is a veteran of the China Affair in which he bombed Chungking 41 times.

He was with the Navy Air Force when it raided the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies in the early days of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Petty officer's story of the Battle of the Coral Sea, as reported by the Domei correspondent, follows:

"Just before daylight on May 6 a report reached the X X base from a plane on patrol duty in the Guadalcanal area telling of the discovery of an enemy fleet. Presently one fighter plane after another took off.

The rain was falling in sheets. The spirits of the Navy airmen were too high to be dampened by the worst weather conditions.

It was not long before our Navy airmen were in a violent squall. After some hours of flying, our airmen gave up the idea of finding the enemy unit, to their great regret, and returned to the base. They were awake all night. Near their beds lay their air torpedoes. They had a great regret that the opportunity had not come to them to release the missiles that day.

The morning came. The squall was raging with greater violence than on the previous day. The entire Coral Sea was dark. The feeling came upon the airmen that they must do everything to catch up with the enemy in the course of the day and destroy him, otherwise the group of our transports which was navigating that part of the sea with a special duty to perform might be in danger of coming upon the enemy and being attacked by him.

With clenched teeth the Navy airmen searched the expanse of water which was covered with dark-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON'S WAR MIGHT GROWS ENORMOUSLY

Reich Journal Says Japanese Forces in Position to Begin Offensive at Any Point

Carrying the speech made by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in Nagoya on April 30, the Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung forecast that the Japanese Forces will again begin an offensive soon, and declared that the Japanese Forces today were several times more powerful than they were at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a May 4 report from Berlin.

The Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung declared as follows in substance:

"The Japanese Forces today are far more powerful than they were at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and, as Major-General Yahagi declared, they are in a position to begin a new, large-scale offensive at any point, any time. Within four months since the beginning of the war, the Japanese Forces gained unlimited resources, and secured a position

(Continued on Page 2)

Sumatra Inland Communications Improved With Development of Rail and Bus Lines

Domei

MEDAN, May 3.—Railway service is now virtually restored throughout the island of Sumatra with railway passenger traffic increased by 35 per cent over prewar days and a 46 per cent increase in income from fares.

The island formerly possessed two major railway lines; the Dili line and the Atjeh line, with branch extension lines of 1,200 kilometers.

The authorities of the Military Administration have been engaged in the restoration of tracks and other railway facilities since March, last year, when the Dutch forces were swept from the island by the Japanese troops. The surprise landing and the following whirlwind operations of the Japanese forces gave the enemy small time to wreck its own railways so that restoration of traffic facilities was rapid.

The authorities now are studying the speeding up of schedules to meet the increased traffic attendant upon the development of the natural resources along the tracks.

Furthermore, the authorities plan large-scale extension of bus routes throughout the island which will shorten the time for trans-insular travel from north to south from the full one month of former days to only 12 days.

Investigations of the economic conditions in the regions to be crossed by the projected routes have just been completed by the authorities. It also has been proposed to place all bus services in the island under the control of the railways so that travel to any part of the island may be made with a single ticket.

Philippines Feting First Anniversary Of Corregidor Fall

Domei

MANILA, May 3.—Coinciding with the traditional Boys Festival of Japan, the first anniversary of the daring landing of the Japanese Forces on Corregidor will be celebrated throughout the Philippine Islands for three days beginning today. Under special instructions by Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Executive Commission, flags of the Rising Sun will be hoisted at all public buildings and houses during the three days. Meanwhile, several meetings in commemoration of the fall of the last outpost of the United States in East Asia are scheduled. Enormous koinobori or cloth carps are hoisted along the Rising Sun flags at the Manila Hotel symbolizing the spirit of Japanese youths now leading the youths of all East Asia against the Anglo-American aggression.

CHIANG-BRAZIL GESTURE

Chungking's Legation in Rio De Janeiro to Be Made Embassy

Following the gesture made by the Chungking regime by which the Brazilian Legation in Chungking was elevated to the status of an embassy from April 27, the Chungking legation in Brazil will shortly be raised to the rank of an embassy, it was announced by the Brazilian Government, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday, in quoting a wire from Rio de Janeiro.

The official Brazilian bulletin also disclosed that a new commercial pact will be concluded between the two governments, to replace the similar pact that was signed between the two nations in 1881.

New U.S. Patrol Base

The $10,000,000 anti-submarine patrol base that was constructed by the United States navy at Hitchcock, Texas, is composed of two hangars sheltering 12 planes at the present, and a personnel 900 to 1,000 officers and men, it was disclosed by the New York Times, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

PORT DARWIN RAID TERRIFIES ANZACS

Poor Show of Spitfires Causes Heated Discussions—Blame Is Put on Bad Weather

Although the anti-Axis headquarters merely announced that the losses their air units suffered in aerial combats with the Japanese air units when the latter raided Port Darwin on May 2 were serious, and did not give any actual figures, the results gained by the Japanese air units have apparently given a severe jolt to the Australians, according to a Buenos Aires May 4 report to Domei.

According to a report sent by a U.P. reporter, the anti-Axis headquarters on Tuesday declared, "It may be the Japanese plan to carry out continuous bombings of Australia hereafter and find out Australia's strength. By the latest raid, we have found out fully that the Japanese have the power to carry out long-distance mass raids."

The question of why, the Spitfires, considered by the anti-Axis camp to be the best fighter plane in the world, failed to show their power in air combats in the May 2 raid, has become the center of much heated discussion in Australia.

Concerning this question, Hayton Leonard, of the A.B.C. made the following excuse, "The Spitfires suffered serious losses because the weather was bad. In the fight with the Japanese aircraft, the Spitfires had to go far out over the sea and when they were on their return flight after the fight, they had to buck a headwind and not a small number of them had to make forced landings. The pilots of the Spitfires, of course, admit that the Japanese air units fight well, but they also declare that there exists no reason for them to lose hold of their confidence that they will not be beaten with the odds equal."

Not only the reporters but even the anti-Axis headquarters itself blamed the defeat on bad weather. However, a British reporter in Sydney declared, "In the air fight with the Japanese a few of our pilots saved their lives by bailing out. But such things will not help to console the Australians."

EMPEROR SEES ARMY OFFICERS IN RIDING SHOW

Equestrian Exhibition Held at Imperial Palace Compound On Wednesday

GENERALS PARTICIPATE

Princes of Blood, High Military and Civilian Dignitaries Attend

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased to honor the customary equestrian exhibition of the Imperial Court staged every year on the Boys' Festival Day, at the riding ground in the compound of the Imperial Palace with Their Imperial Majesties' presence at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

On this day about 160 Army officers, who were privileged to participate in the glorious function, lined up outside the Hirakawa Gate and impressively rode into the Palace compound at about 1 p.m.

The Imperial seats were temporarily built on a height east of the riding ground.

Many Witness Event

Many high military officers and civil officials were given the honor of witnessing the event. Among them were General Nobuyuki Abe, General Ikutaro Inouye, General Ayao Kishimoto, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, General Toshizo Nishio, and other high Army officers, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Lord Steward to the Empress Marquis Tadataka Hirohata and other high officials. When they had taken their respective positions, Her Imperial Highness Princess Mikasa, Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashifushimi, Her Imperial Highness Princess Kuni, His Imperial Highness Prince Asaka, Her Highness Princess Gin Ri, Her Highness Princess Ken Ri, and Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Gu Ri also arrived at the scene.

Thus at 1:50 p.m. Her Majesty the Empress in European dress appeared on the riding ground and stood to the left of the Imperial dais, just as His Majesty the Emperor astride His favorite mount Hatsuyuki arrived. His Imperial Majesty was clad in military uniform with the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite. In attendance were General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, and other aides-de-camp and chamberlains. As His Imperial Majesty arrived on the ground, Her Imperial Majesty, Their Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and attendants made obeisance. His Imperial Majesty then took His place on the Imperial dais. Her Imperial Majesty took the seat to the left and Their Imperial Highnesses also took their places.

At 2 p.m. Chief Aide-de-Camp Hasunuma reverently stepped forward into the Imperial Presence and reported that the equestrian exhibitions had begun. The horsemen of the first squad, Generals Gen Sugiyama, Otozo Yamada, Naosaburo Okabe and Lieutenant-General Hyotaro Kimura, proceeded to the riding ground from their places of homage and thus began their exhibitions of horsemanship before Their Imperial Majesties.

From routine riding they passed to advanced horsemanship in which the skill of the generals were put to the severest test. Their Imperial Majesties were pleased to sample the skill of each general with the keenest interest.

Following that was the 8th squad's cavalry fighting. The White team led by Major Minoda, and the Red team led by Captain Nobuyoshi, each composed of seven members all covered by protective outfits came before the Imperial Presence. Each of the horsemen was armed with a bamboo sword and with thundering hoofbeats and the dust flying both teams entered into combat. Every armed rider became part of his steed and the furious fighting going on reminded one of the fighting which took place in days now long past.

Obstacle-Jumping

Next came Lieutenant-Colonel Asanosuke Matsui of the 11th squad leading seven picked officer horsemen to take part in skilled obstacle-jumping. Before the Imperial Presence the equestrians with perfect coordination with their mounts

(Continued on Page 2)

DETAILS ARE GIVEN OF S. TUNISIA FIGHT

Brilliant Strategy of Axis Which Nullified Plans of British 8th Army Is Told

The fighting in Southern Tunisia, lasting from March 17 till early in April, turned the war tide in North Africa in favor of the Axis Powers. The brilliant strategy of the Axis forces brought to naught the plan of the enemy forces, which was to prevent the Axis forces from moving to Northern Tunisia. To do this, the British 8th Army, under Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery, divided itself into two at the beginning of the battle of Mareth, about two-thirds its strength commencing an offensive on the Mareth Line and the remaining forces launching operations farther south.

After relentless fighting for six hours along the coastal line in the initial stage of the battle, during which the enemy forces suffered severe casualties, the Axis 1st Army which had been resisting the enemy attacks assumed a counter-offensive and, in close cooperation with the Italian forces, successfully attacked the enemy positions.

This Axis counter-attack completely shattered the fighting spirit of the British troops and compelled the enemy to change their strategy, it is learned from an official Italian communique giving in detail the true and complete development of the battle of Mareth under the title, "The Battle Situation In Southern Tunisia".

Axis Scores Success

On the night of March 22, in a most violent and bloody encounter with the British Armored Vanguard, the Axis troops scored considerable success. The 21st Armored Division, in collaboration with the 164th Artillery Division and another unit which had retreated from the Mareth Line, attempted mass attacks and secured an invincible position in the southern battle zone.

In consideration, however, of the military situation in central and southern Tunisia, the Axis 1st Army was ordered to retreat, and as ordered, began to withdraw immediately in the face of countless hardships and obstacles. This Axis maneuver greatly perplexed the enemy.

The withdrawal of the Axis forces was completed successfully with the arrival of the rear units at El Hamma Gabes and shortly after, the troops retreated farther north.

The British forces, who, for the last 34 months had made frantic attempts to strengthen the 8th Army by sending large numbers of men and tank units equipped with large-size cannon, suffered heavy blows first on the Mareth Line and then in the ensuing battles. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill admitted the heavy losses inflicted by the Axis forces on the 8th Army and a correspondent of the Times lamented, "The failure of the British forces to score large-scale achievements, as had been planned, is due to the defeat of the British 8th Army by the Axis forces commanded by Field-Marshal Rommel."

Mareth Line Protected

The Mareth Line which is called the "Maginot Line in the Desert" has the coastal line and the mountain area protected by some 30 fortresses, although in the western direction from the mountains some 13 kilometers are exposed to attacks by mechanized units. Such is the position of this mountain area that its occupation by any force would turn the war in favor of the occupants since, from the higher position, they can shatter any maneuvers of the enemy along the coastal line.

In consideration of various strategic measures, the Axis forces decided to build their fighting positions in the inner regions of the mountains. By the middle of March, some preparations were completed for the purpose and the men of the 1st Army were determined to defend their positions to the last.

In the middle of February the British forces had advanced their position as far as the Mareth Line and at the same time, a great stream of troops had flowed in from Libya. These troops then constructed their positions on the roadsides between Medenin and Mareth as well as in the northern sector. They also built supply bases in the desert area while strengthening the coastal line by stationing two-thirds of the 8th Army there.

The enemy 30th Corps was to launch its operation along the coastal line, while simultaneously one mechanized division, the 10th Corps, comprising de Gaullists, Greeks and Indians in the southern sector, approached the Axis defense line. The enemy evidently schemed to attack the weak points of the Axis forces, so that the latter had to dispatch their reserve corps, which would enable the former to launch operations along the coastal area.

The enemy apparently designed to start two offensives simultaneously, a main attack along the coastal line and another in the southern desert region. In other words their strategy was to repeat the tactics adopted in the El Alamein campaign. However, when the British forces under the command of General Bernard L. Montgomery met the Axis troops in battle, they suffered severe casualties, while the British Guard Brigade battalions and the 50th and 51st Divisions were almost completely annihilated, the 23rd Mechanized Brigade just managing to take away 150 tanks from the fighting line.

Then the British forces decided to change their strategy by turning their decisive attack against the right wing of the Axis position. A part of the 8th Army retreated 100 kilometers and later moved 150 kilometers farther in order to march toward their new position.

The withdrawal of the Axis troops in the northern direction from the Mareth Line enabled them to establish a thorough defense position. The fighting spirit of the entire force was also bolstered greatly as a result of the collaboration of various units in the northern sector. Although during the Axis retreat the combined British-American troops maneuvered continuous attacks, the Axis troops successfully checked their attempts and weakened the enemy activities to a considerable degree.

Enemy Positions Occupied

During the morning of April 10, the Axis forces, after severe air and artillery combats, succeeded in occupying several enemy postions.

After connection between the American and British forces had been effected, the enemy assaults from the south and southwestern directions became dangerously intensified. With the establishment of this contact, the British 8th Army was enabled to obtain foodstuff and ammunition supplies from their bases in Algeria. On April 7, the Axis and anti-Axis forces again met in hostilities in the northern sector.

In the northern sector, the enemy forces marched from Bizerta toward Tunis, aiming at launching offensives in the Medjez el Bab area. However, their attempts were countered by the attacks of the Axis forces. Thus, the enemy maneuvers were nullified, and the Axis troops successfully retreated to the area between Bizerta and Tunis, a distance of some 70 kilometers.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

THE CANCER CONQUEROR

By Kengi Hamada

If you were to ring the front doorbell of a streamlined two-story concrete residence in Mejiro, about 5 minutes walk up the hill from the station, the maid will usher you into an entrance hall where huge, well-preserved, brightly-colored butterflies under the glass of the console table will startle you by their very unexpectedness.

As you enter the living room, a bird of paradise in a glass case at the right greets you silently. Suddenly your heart misses a beat. A South American puma is staring at you from the floor, at the foot of the piano, and a leopard astride the davenport bares his teeth. But the next moment you heave a sigh of relief—they're just skins. More butterflies, in the glass-topped tea table, challenge your imagination with their brilliant hues.

You wonder uneasily: could the master of this house be the man you've come to see?

Then the master himself enters. He greets you smilingly in Japanese, English or German, depending on your complexion and on what he thinks is suitable. A man in the prime of life, of medium height, clear brown eyes, finely-chiseled features and physique, vigorous, crisp of speech, he will grip your hand in a firm clasp.

By way of a compliment you comment on the butterflies.

"Ah," he will say, "they're only a few specimens. Come," and he will open the drawers of a long cabinet along the wall. It contains myriads of beautiful, neatly-arranged butterflies, the most magnificent collection you have ever laid your eyes on, and representing practically every known species in every part of the globe.

Now you are convinced—you must have come to the wrong house!

"Pardon me," you say nervously, "but I think I've made a mistake. I came to interview Dr. Waro Nakahara, the authority on CANCER."

He smiles boyishly. "No, you haven't made a mistake. I'm Nakahara."

"But . . . but these specimens of natural history. They're. . ."

"They're just a hobby of mine," he laughs, and transmits to you something of his own enthusiasm.

Then what seems like a bright idea occurs to you, and you inquire: "Is there any connection between these butterflies and your cancer research?"

"No. Oh, no," he says, amused by your naivete (the idea wasn't bright after all). "If you'll look at the pictures on the walls, you'll see a collection of woodblock color prints by Jacoulet. And here," he points to a glass case, "is a fine group of Japanese cloisonne, the Shotai Shippo. They're different from the usual run of cloisonne in that they're made of enamel and wires only, without the base, and look like patterns of multi-colored crystal. Exquisite! They're the latest achievement of the House of Ando. And, let me see, I also play bridge a good deal, and read a lot of detective stories. My wife has a whole library in the den upstairs. Like butterflies, these things take my mind off mice and test tubes."

Cancer is one of the toughest enemies of mankind but by the same token Dr. Waro Nakahara (left) is one of the toughest enemies of cancer. Here, at the Cancer Research Institute in Tokyo, he is showing the results of his experiments on white mice to Dr. Mataro Nagayo. (Photo taken when the late Dr. Nagayo was still active in the war against cancer.)

"So?" you sigh, impressed by the Doctor's versatile tastes. "Now, Dr. Nakahara, will you tell me something about your cancer research? I understand that the work you have been doing at the Cancer Research Institute with the late Dr. Mataro Nagayo is on a par with that of other first-rate Western countries—in fact, actually more advanced in some particulars. What is your latest discovery?"

"Well," he strokes his chin by way of hesitation, "we scientists as a rule don't make public our experiments of this sort except in scientific journals and at medical conventions, and only when they are final and complete. Cancer is a monstrous subject which we are trying to conquer in the laboratory, not by a single stroke, but by a progression of thoroughgoing interrelated experiments. I think we are on the right track. However, my time is spent, not only at the Cancer Research Institute but also at the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, where we are undertaking researches on hundreds of vital subjects. If you're interested in vitamins. . ."

"Perhaps," you hurriedly put in before he leads you astray from the subject of cancer, "you could break the rule for once and tell me something confidentially."

"Why, certainly. Now vitamin L which we discovered recently. . ."

"I mean about cancer."

"That is a horse of another color," he laughs, thinking at the same time what a stubborn, inquisitive layman you are.

"What," you try the direct approach, "is the cause of cancer?"

"Well, just between you and me, our latest experiments are proving something important concerning liver cancer. You know, cancer of the liver is peculiarly frequent among rice-eating people in East Asia, and many attempts have been made to trace it to the lack of some nutriment in rice, all without result. We have just discovered that rice actually contains what I intend to call an 'accessory substance' for the production of liver cancer; that is, a substance which prepares the way for cancer production, though not in itself causing cancer, and we are hard at work now to identify chemically that substance. This is a complete revolution of the previous idea as to the relation of rice eating and frequently of liver cancer."

"That," you say in great excitement, "is big news. Won't you let me broadcast it to the people of Greater East Asia?"

"That's off the record," he grins. "We haven't finished with our experiments yet."

"But it's very, very important."

"Come," he tactfully leads you to his cabinet of butterflies. "Now here is a gorgeous specimen. Look at its marvellous sheen! I caught it after chasing it for half a day over hills and valleys. And this one. . ."

F.D.R. FAILURE SEEN TO CURB INFLATION

Demand for Wage Increase to Spread Countrywide as Miners' Demand Accepted

With Harold Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, having announced on May 4 the promulgation of the six-day week work system for mine workers, which virtually means the acceptance of the miners' demand for increased wages, the "Maginot line" to check inflation has been penetrated, in the opinion of well informed quarters, Domei reported from Buenos Aires on Tuesday.

The virtual recognition of the coal miners' demand for increased wages by the American authorities will exert a serious influence on other fields of industry, especially on agricultural communities, these quarters opine, and President Roosevelt's anti-inflation plan has come to face a grave difficulty.

Women Ask 30% Increase

Almost simultaneously with the labor dispute of the coal miners, the the Women's Apparel Workers' Union belonging to the American Federation of Labor launched a dispute, with the backing of 85,000 dress-makers in New York, while the Railroad Employes' Union which commands the membership of about 1,000,000, is demanding a wage increase by 30 per cent at the highest.

In the meantime, it is pre-supposed that the Congressmen of the farm bloc who represent the interests of the Southern agricultural States, seeing that the Government has surrendered to the workers, will again start demanding an increase in the price of farm products.

Amendment Demanded

It is recalled in this connection that on February 3, this year, the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization demanded of President Roosevelt the amendment of the regulations for wartime wages, pointing out the fact that the Wartime Labor Board's "little steel formula" was not compatible with the actual situation. As Roosevelt pledged that he would concentrate on the control of prices, however, the representatives withdrew the demand.

Because it has now become evident that the Government has not enough power to control prices and, moreover, because President Prentiss M. Brown of the Adjustment Board has declared that prices will rise every month hereafter, the United Mine Workers of America launched the strike in order to have the disproportion between wages and prices rectified.

Maximum Wages Reached

According to the little steel formula, the wages of soft coal miners have already reached the maximum, while those of bituminous coal miners have room for only a five per cent increase. However, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, demanded of the authorities $2-a-day increase in wages for all colliers, on the ground that the agreement signed in January, 1941, not to launch any labor dispute during the war was concluded on the condition that the Government and capitalists should pay proper consideration to the complaints of laborers, and that now that the prices of foodstuffs, expenditures on which occupy 40 per cent of the living expenses of the working class, have risen by nine per cent since March, the same agreement has virtually been repudiated.

Thus the Government was forced to recognize the miners' demand. Under such circumstances, the "bank" for checking inflation has been broken at a point and the demand for increased wages will sweep over the entire country.

NATIONAL SAVINGS MOUNT

Goal Surpassed by ¥457,000,000, Finance Ministry States

Reflecting the soundness of the nation's financial condition national savings for the 1942-43 fiscal year has surpassed the goal of ¥23,000,000,000 by ¥457,000,000, it was officially announced by the Finance Ministry on Wednesday.

This record-breaking accomplishment brings the total of national savings during the past six years since the outbreak of the China Affair, to ¥69,829,000,000.

Amau Sees Foreign Scribes

Eiji Amau and Goro Murata, respectively President and Vice-President of the Board of Information, held a joint interview with foreign correspondents in Tokyo at 11 a.m. Friday at the Board of Information.

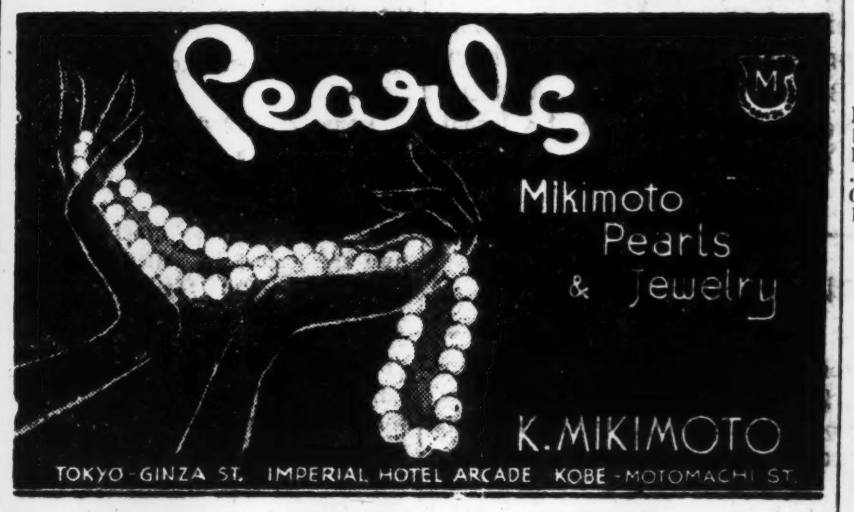
Swiss Coal Production

BERNE—The Swiss coal production trebled from 1941 to 1942 increasing from 80,000 to 220,000 tons. More than half of the domestic coal is used by various industries.

IKAO HOT SPRINGS
Azaleas in May and June
Finest hot mineral spring in Japan to drink and to bathe in.
HASHIMOTO HOTEL
Tel. No. 35. H. Hashimoto, Prop.
Rates ¥17.00 up including full food. taxes, tips, etc.

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE

SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to your requirements in all our optical work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1 3-chome Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374



BEAUTY SALON
Under the management of
Yonekura
BARBER
8 Ginza Nishi 6-chome
Tel. 57-1538

TEIKOKU GINKO

Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of the Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title

Capital Subscribed	¥ 200,000,000
Capital Paid up	¥ 128,125,000
Reserve Funds	¥ 178,150,000

Chairman
Teruo Akasi
President
Zyunsiro Mandai

Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Keizyo, Husan and other principal cities.
Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed	¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up	50,000,000
Reserve Fund	66,040,000

President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:

Amagasaki	Kure	Onomichi	Wakayama
Fukuoka	Kurume	Osaka	Yahata
Hikari	Kyoto	Saga	Yanai
Hiroshima	Moji	Sapporo	Yokohama
Kobe	Nagoya	Shimonoseki	
Kokura	Niihama	Tokyo	
Kumamoto	Okayama	Wakamatsu	

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI and DAIREN

General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

ACCOUNTANT. Japanese having long experience and perfect knowledge of bookkeeping, cost accounting and auditing, seeks position. Box 42, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

AMAH or housekeeper. Woman with best references, seeks position in small foreign family or bachelor's household. Box 40, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN cook seeks position immediately in small foreign family. Has working experience in German family. Apply Box 44, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities in home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Ken Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (/aidan), specified land and buildings
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister fo State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥148,400,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:

H. Kashiwagi	S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki	Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama	T. Okubo
J. Okada	Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami	T. Ohmura
K. Itoh	

Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lasio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipa, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Burunei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los-Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

For Rent, Yokohama

SPACIOUS godown with silk room above. 72 tsubo both. Apply Valiram Sons, 155 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3356.

TWO furnished rooms for rent by White Russian family, with meals if desired. Apply Box 720, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

KARUIZAWA house for sale: Beautiful two-story house, 15 rooms (100 tsubo), with 500 tsubo lot, furniture and all necessary household effects included. Price very moderate. Apply Box 45, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent or Sale

HAYAMA. Modern, fully furnished, foreign style house in own grounds leading to beach, modern sanitation, two bathrooms, garage, screened windows and loggia. Apply Box 39, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GOLF: Good secondhand sets, Bobby Jones and others. Also sets for ladies. Box 43, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MISCELLANEOUS household articles, pictures, mats, china ware, gas geyser, cotton lace curtains, furniture. Call afternoons only. No dealers. 139 C-III Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama (Mihara Tunnel).

PIANO. Yamaha, upright, in good condition. Please send offers to Post Office Box 14, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—solo bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku Tokyo side street off Sumitomo Bank. Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

GERMAN, English, French, Japanese grammar and conversational, taught by experienced foreign and Japanese private teachers in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPANISH and Portuguese lessons given by Japanese experienced instructor. Also translations. Exchange lessons for English accepted. Please apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3853, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho., 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka. Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4303.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 3-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0524

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
アスターハウスホテル
17 WHANGPOO RD. SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr.

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachiku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 503, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; or one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1943

The Crisis Still Continues

The temporary suspension of the coal strike in the United States has done nothing fundamentally to change the catastrophic failure of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program. For although last Sunday night John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, did order nearly 500,000 miners to return to work beginning Tuesday for a 15-day period pending negotiations for a new contract, the basic conflict still remains. The fact that President Roosevelt the same night made a dramatic broadcast speech in which he appealed to the miners to resume work might have given the impression that the averting of a complete stoppage of work in the mines was a victory for Roosevelt. That it was nothing of the sort has been shown by subsequent events; in fact the strike situation is just as ominous as ever.

The astounding revelation has been made, in the light of subsequent events, that even while he spoke on Sunday night to the American nation on the gravity of the coal situation—now employing cajolery, now resorting to threat in his remarks especially addressed to the miners—President Roosevelt was in knowledge of an understanding that had been reached earlier in the day between Lewis and Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and concurrently Solid Fuels Administrator. It is significant that both Lewis and Ickes declined at the time to divulge any details concerning their conversations. It is significant too that the order by Lewis to the coal miners to return to work preceded Roosevelt's radio speech by twenty minutes.

Obviously to carry out his part of the bargain with Lewis on Sunday afternoon, Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes on Tuesday ordered the coal mines to be placed on a six-day week immediately. This is a concession to the miners because it grants them an additional day's work, and under the currently effective Wage Act the miners will be paid an additional fifty per cent pay for the sixth day. Plainly admitting capitulation by the government to one point of Lewis' demands for increased wages for the miners, Ickes explained that the order was necessary to assure the procuring of the necessary supply of coal.

The order issued by Ickes, which also authorized both bituminous and anthracite mines to increase prices to cover additional costs, is certain to cause severe repercussions throughout America. It is certainly in contradiction to the "hold the line" policy of the administration to prevent vicious inflation. Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, for instance, has declared that capitulation to Lewis' demand would undermine the government's anti-inflationary measures for all these months.

The seriousness of the situation is at once apparent when it is considered that there are other influential labor organizations in the United States with grievances against the government. Once the government reaches a contract with the United Mine Workers which may be interpreted as a defeat for the government, there is certain to be a deluge of demands on the War Labor Board from other quarters as well for better wages and working conditions. The new strike of 5,000 workers at the tank manufacturing plant of the Ford factory at Detroit is the beginning of this flood.

Lewis in the meantime has made a public statement that the miners are not bound by any strike agreement and that he feared another strike will be called after expiration of the 15-day truce if his demands are not met. So it is that President Roosevelt, notwithstanding his broadcast speech of Sunday, is in as difficult a predicament as ever.

The seriousness of the situation was reflected in the Washington Daily News when it said in its editorial of Tuesday: "Lewis is still trying to put himself above the government and above the law. If he gets away with it, then no union can be expected to keep the 'no-strike' pledge or to acquiesce in measures necessary to prevent inflation."

Albion's Latest Perfidy

The Soviet-Polish break has done more than merely call attention to the lack of unity in the anti-Axis camp; it has served to emphasize more than ever the utter faithlessness of the British toward their associates. For nothing could be clearer in their attitude toward the Poles than the demonstration which the British are giving of their perfidy.

Although the details of the diplomatic situation in the present controversy between the Soviet Union and the Polish government-in-exile remains unclear, it is apparent enough that the British are ready to sacrifice the Poles in order to curry the favor of their more powerful Soviet ally. But if the British should now abandon the Poles, as they show every signs of doing, what are the British actually fighting for?

Did not the British Government declare war on Germany on September 3, 1939, ostensibly to aid Poland? Did not the British Government promise to guarantee the security of Poland in the Anglo-Polish Agreement of March 31, 1939? Did not the British Government together with the United States promise the restoration of Poland in the Atlantic Charter of August 14, 1941? Did not the British Government welcome the exiled Polish regime to London, tacitly offering the promise of continued aid and support to Polish national ambitions?

But now the British Government is preparing to force the exiled Polish regime to capitulate to the demands of the Soviets. In order to keep in the good graces of the powerful Soviet Union whose help the hard-pressed British cannot afford to forfeit, the British Government is preparing to sell the Polish regime "down the river."

There can only be one conclusion. The British Government never was sincere when it professed friendship for the Poles. When the British encouraged Poland to take a reckless attitude toward Germany, it was not because they sympathized with Poland; it was simply because they wanted to utilize Poland as a pawn in the British policy of encircling Germany. When, after Poland had ceased to exist as the consequence of Britain's instigation, the British continued to promise support to the exiled Polish regime, it was not because Britain sincerely favored the restoration of Poland. It was simply because the British wanted to keep on utilizing the fighting power of what remained of the Poles. For when an issue arises between the Polish regime and another government which at the moment is of greater utility to Britain, there is no question in the British mind as to which is to be jettisoned.

The long list of erstwhile "friends," cajoled, utilized, and then cast heartlessly aside when their usefulness is over, attests to the appropriateness of the traditional designation of Britain as "perfidious Albion." The Polish Government is merely the latest to learn at first hand the truth of the historic appellation.

A Year Ago Today

May 6, 1942

Japanese Forces, on Mindanao Island, today captured Tamparan, 20 kilometers south of Dansalan, while other units occupied Bubung, seven kilometers southeast of Dansalan.

* * *

Another mass raid was carried out today by Japanese Air Forces on Port Moresby, New Guinea. Port Moresby has been subjected to more than 40 Japanese air raids since February.

* * *

Condemning the complacent attitude of the American people in looking down upon the Japanese, the American weekly Time, in no soft terms, admitted that the unconditional surrender of Bataan was a severe blow for the United States in the Pacific. The periodical conceded that the unjustified conceit of the Americans ultimately proved their undoing, and concluded that seldom in the past had American soldiers been placed in so humiliating a position as the United States before and after the fall of Bataan.

* * *

The problem of rubber shortage becoming increasingly urgent, Australia has finally been compelled to warn Australians pressing the necessity for rubber conservation and substitution.

* * *

The Japanese clean-up campaign in the western section of Mindanao Island was successfully terminated today when contact was established at Pangayawan, northwest of Cagayan on Mindanao's northern shore, between Japanese columns which had landed at Cagayan and another corps which had occupied Iligan airfield yesterday during a northward march from the reduced town of Dansalan.

* * *

In an attempt to cover up the defeats of the Chiang Kai-shek forces in Burma which have been thrown into utter confusion, making it impossible to bring them under a single command, Chungking's military spokesman has stated that in view of the inferiority of the anti-Axis air forces, it has been advantageous for Chungking forces in Burma to adopt guerilla tactics on the whole Burma front, avoiding concentration of troops at special points.

GREATER EAST ASIA WAR PROVES ONE ENDLESS HEADACHE FOR FOE

Cut Off From All Land and Sea Routes, Chiang Recommences Tearful Begging for American Aid

(From the Sekai to Warera)

The Anglo-American forces, which fell victim to the brilliant deployment strategy of our Imperial troops in the South Pacific Solomons area last February, lost a convoy of more than 150 vessels and including 10 warships, over a thousand aircraft, and some 25,000 men, bringing to naught their stepping stone strategy of attack against Japan by advancing island by island. Hence did President Roosevelt cry out, "If we are able to capture only one island in a month, it will take us 50 years to reach Japan." And thus we come to the question of the new American strategy of attack against Japan. In other words, it is the use of China as the base for air raids against our cities. For Roosevelt continued, ". . . . Thus we must use China as the base of attack against Japan."

With the outbreak of the present war, this was one of America's first schemes, for she dispatched Lieutenant-General Stillwell, commander of the American air forces in China, and several hundred pilots as well as numerous airplanes to China with the intention of carrying out an active guerilla air warfare on our Islands. But these were hopelessly blown up by our Imperial Air Forces, especially the anti-Japanese air raid bases they had built in Chekiang-Kiangsi Provinces, which were crushed and occupied by our troops in last spring's campaign. As a result, the Americans abandoned this strategy of attack for a while and concentrated on naval actions.

But, as we have pointed out, realizing the utter futility of their "stepping stone" attack, they turned once more to the idea of using Chinese air bases. Those chosen this time for their purpose were of the northwestern and Fukien Province area. According to the plan recently passed by the Chungking Supreme National Defense Committee for the strengthening of air bases in unoccupied China, Fukien Province was designated as a vital military area, and 1,200,000 yuans were appropriated for the immediate fortification of the entire province as well as the improvement of the facilities of Chien-ou and other already existing air bases. Already the projects have been started on some of these and it is said that the restoration work in Wushan, Hengang and Lishui have been virtually completed. Of the aircrafts, those already arrived are the North American B-25, Consolidated B-24, and Boeing B-17 type bombers, Type 40 fighters and other latest model planes; of these the American forces number 100 planes and the Chungking forces over 200. At the same time, far away from the Japanese air bases, along the northwestern route, they are hastening the construction of new airports.

Issues Must Not Be Confused

Thus, on the surface, it appears as though the American-Chinese military joint strategy is progressing steadily. But we must not confuse the American policy of aid to Chungking, and the independent American strategy of attack against Japan. With the outbreak of the present hostilities, Chungking, blindly and thoughtlessly believing that the Anglo-American forces would gain brilliant victories on all fronts, rejoiced in the arrival of the day for the opening of the great counter-offensive against our country. But to their dismay, they found instead that not only were they given no time to catch their breath, but that they were being pushed further and further inland, and that all their routes of communications with the outside world were being rapidly severed. In their desperation, they recommenced their tearful begging for American help, but this time, with the fire burning in their own back yard, America could not be thinking about Chungking.

The military mission headed by General Hsiung Shih-hui was given no attention upon its arrival in America, and returned empty handed, and, desperate, Chiang Kai-shek sent his Foreign Minister as special envoy. Feeling that this was not enough, he sent his wife, Madam Chiang as the last resort. But ashamed of disclosing the panic stricken situation to the public eye, it was explained nonsensically that Madam Chiang had gone to America in order to receive medical attention for a wound which she had suffered five years ago. For a time the international air was rife with the rumor that Chiang Kai-shek himself had gone on a pilgrimage to America, and it was even officially announced that the Chungking leader had not arrived. Thus the commutation of missions and envoys begging American aid became increasingly frequent, and their tasks seemed to be more and more desperately pressing.

Madam Chiang was met at the depot in Washington by Mrs. Roosevelt, and received the unprecedented honor of staying at the White House. Treated as a national guest she was skyrocketed to the zenith of happiness, but in the most important matter of obtaining material aid for her country, she does not seem to have achieved any concrete results. Of the more than $8,000,000,000 of Lease-Lend aid to other countries, that allotted to Chungking totals little more than one per cent, and of that, half has been stocked in the India area. And one cannot but be astonished at the fact that of the goods which did succeed in reaching Chungking, most of them have been assigned to the American troops stationed there.

Indian Ocean Vital

Meanwhile, the American public continues to debate the never-ending problem that, "Without the safe-guarding of the transportation routes to Chungking, it is useless to send any materials. In order to re-open the Burma Route, it is necessary to send as much men and materials as possible to India, but in order to do so, we must first guarantee the supremacy of the seas in the Indian Ocean." Also, thoroughly snubbed while hopefully awaiting an invitation to the Casablanca Conference, the reproaches of Chungking filled the air, even appearing in the form of newspaper editorials.

India and western Asia are important factors in American-Chungking relations, as routes for the transportation of materials, but here, Britain enters into the picture as an independent party. Outwardly, taking into consideration the joint front around Burma, and the use of India as the route for communications, the relation between Britain and Chungking appears to be deeper than that between the United States and Chungking. But, actually, the nature of that relationship is very different. For, in the extinguishing of the fire which has broken out in her most valuable treasure chest, and the defense of the last stronghold left to her in the East, which is India, Britain needs all the help she can get. Therefore the Chinese expeditionary force in India under Commander Lo Cho-yin and the activities of the Chungking forces along the Burma-China border are life-saving ropes to which Britain is clinging desperately. To her, aid to Chungking materially or militarily is out of the question. Only the fact that the air route for transportation of American materials to China pass through India and the construction of the new China-India road, enable Britain to exert any pressure on China.

Also on the part of Chungking, the re-opening of the Burma Road is an immediate necessity, but one which she cannot accomplish by herself. Luckily the two parties have found some basis of common interest in the pressure and threat which Britain feels to her precious India from the Japanese in Burma. In the same boat, although for totally different reasons, the two have been able to build up a common front, and since early spring they attempted a little agitation in the form of a counter-attack against Burma, which they called the "Asiatic Second Front." But our invincible Imperial Forces were there ahead of them, and frustrated at both the India-Burma and the China-Burma borders, at best they found that their defensive measures had increased ten-fold in difficulty. Though the British-Chungking relations may continue to maintain the present status in the future, it is obvious that neither of them are able to continue the war another day without dependence upon their "ring-leader," Roosevelt, and the most they can do is to vie with one another for his good graces by paying frequent pilgrimage to Washington, and they will not be able to escape from their pre-destined fate of haggling over the division of the materials of war which are sent to India.

Only One Road Left

Chiang Kai-shek, who had been demoted from his former high position to that of commander-in-chief of one portion of the anti-Axis front since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has left to him only one road of revival, that of absolute reliance on America and Britain, especially America, and that road, with his present lines of communication with the outside world in the condition that it is today, is like fishing without a hook. Whether he likes it or not, he must carry on as far as possible under his own power. Directly after its routes to the outside were cut off, one by one, due to the developments of the war, Chungking proclaimed that it would continue its own counter-attacks, and thus tried to deceive the public by minimizing the staggering effects of the severence of the roads for the transportation of Anglo-American aid.

Independent attack is much easier said than done. Somehow or another, it has been able to hold out for one year, but the development of the hinterlands has not progressed as planned, the centralization of the northwest has been lagging and does not seem as if it will be completed in time for any counter-offensive. Therefore, since the end of last year, feeling itself pressed more and more, it renewed once again its imploring demands for American aid. This final gasp of Chungking came at a timely point, for it coincided with the request by the United States, which had failed so often in its Pacific strategy, for the use of the continental bases, and took concrete form as the recent strengthening of the American-Chungking air forces and the strategy of counter-attack against Japan. But with their present strength and a monthly reinforcement of planes, they will prove to be good bait for our mighty Imperial Air Eagles. To Chungking, who since the start of the War had been anticipating, if not the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from China, at least the cessation of active offensive actions, the hammer-like destructive attacks against Chungking by our forces during the past year has had a more dire effect than one might expect.

Increases in Intensity

And, with the entrance into the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, the anti-Chungking campaigns of the Japanese military might is ever increasing in intensity, with brilliant war results being achieved on all fronts, leading to the capture of the supply bases of Chungking. The occupation of the French-leased territory of Kwangchow Bay has closed the last sea route left to her. The return to the Chinese National Government of the leased territories and the abolition of extraterritoriality by Japan, Italy and France has added another thorn into the side of the Chungking camp.

Militarily Chungking is in a desperate position, and it is evident that it is coming even to the limit of its most plentiful factor, human resources, for conscription has been ordered of all men and women between the ages of 18 and 50. The dire lack of finances is being attempted to be met by the collection of the military obligation fund and the labor obligation fund, in other words, the substitution of money for one's services. And the Chungking Finance Minister has stated point-blank that, "from now on, the economic difficulties will increase daily." Military, political and financial dilemmas of Chungking are revealed by the continued coming over of anti-Japanese troops to our side, and the desperate situation of Chungking cannot be concealed.

Will the Tank Stop Again?

FROM MIYANOSHITA TO HAKONE

By M. K.

Away from the petty jealousies
Of a hundred trivial minds
To the grandeur of the mountains
And the fresh health-giving winds.
Down from the gold of the sun-
burnt hills,
Backed by a cloudless sky.
On the road to Moto Hakone
Where the patient echoes lie,
Sudden there breaks before us
A vision which strangely thrills,
A blue, deep lake by black pines
fringed,
Embraced by the crouching hills.
Like the sapphires of a thousand
Kings
And an aeon of light with them
Tossed into a giant crucible
And turned to a single gem.
If men's souls were as great as
the gifts of God
In this beauty hallowed spot,
How little would they ponder then
On the things that matter not.

CHINA'S PARTICIPATION IN WAR SEEKS RESTORATION OF RIGHTS

With Magnified Duties as Supply Station for Sphere, Nanking Increases Production of Essential Articles

By LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RIHACHIRO BANZAI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part I

Whenever China became involved in an international war in any sense during the past few decades, it invariably made serious efforts for the restoration of its lost national rights and in this attempt it always succeeded to a certain degree. It seems that China has participated in the War of Greater East Asia apparently with the same object in view.

Let us see how China struggled during the past few decades for the restoration of its lost national rights and prestige in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, the first World War of 1914-1918 and the present Greater East Asia War.

As the result of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, China ceded the Liaotung peninsula to Japan which, however, was subsequently returned to the former. This saved China from losing the peninsula, but later Tsarist Russia began to encroach upon Manchuria and made it its sphere of influence. In due course of time, it constructed the now defunct Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, which was extended to Dairen and Port Arthur. In the meantime, the Siberian Railway was extended to Vladivostok and connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway. It was a matter of course that Yuan Shih-kai, ablest and most powerful official in China in those days, was seriously concerned over the situation and sought to drive the Tsarist influence out of Manchuria in some way.

Not satisfied with this aggression upon Manchuria, Tsarist Russia extended its influence to Chosen, thus menacing the position of Japan. This Tsarist ambition immediately threw China and Japan into each other's arms. It was natural that they became determined to drive the Tsarist influence out of Manchuria.

Cooperated With Japan

The Russo-Japanese war broke out in February, 1904, and China immediately declared neutrality. As a neutral, China cooperated with Japan, maneuvering to make operations by Russia very inconvenient.

It was apparent what China was driving at. The Chinese Government wished to restore its lost national prestige in Manchuria, but the possible outcome of the war worried it. The area on which Tsarist and Japanese armies met was the three Eastern Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, which were already under the Tsarist influence. What China worried about was the compensation which might be demanded of it by the victor.

In those days, China under the reign of the Chin dynasty which was already tottering disastrously was bent on effecting a political reform. As Yuan Shih-kai was Governor-General of Chili and, at the same time, the Minister of North Sea Commerce and the affair of the Three Eastern Provinces fell within his jurisdiction, he decided to make Manchuria a special administrative area to be administered tentatively according to his political reform program when the war was brought to an end. For this purpose, he proposed to adopt Japan's political system in toto and instructed Hsu Shih-chang to organize a committee to study the project and make necessary preparations for the realization of his scheme. On that occasion, I was appointed adviser to the committee.

According to his intention and what he told me, Yuan Shih-kai wished to render the Three Eastern Provinces healthy and wholesome regions by driving the Tsarist influence from out of them and, at the same time, restore China' lost national rights. For this purpose, he thought it necessary to aid Japan in every possible way to win the war.

Yuan thus sought to regain the lost national rights by depending solely upon Japan. But as China was a non-belligerent, it was by no means an easy task for him to aid Japan without violating China's neutrality or inviting violations of China's neutrality by combatant nations. The importance of the part he played in favor of Japan may be seen in the fact that after the war he was decorated by Japan with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flowers with the Grand Cordon.

New State Created

Following the war, Yuan appointed Hsu Shih-chang, chairman of the investigation committee, to the post of the Governor-General of the Three Eastern Provinces, but he found that the latter, in the administration of Manchuria, often did not conform to his plan. The upshot of it all was the creation of the new state of Manchoukuo. Whatever might have been the case, the fact that the Chinese political leaders on the occasion of the war passionately wished to recover the lost national rights taking advantage of the situation and that they made supreme efforts to that end is still fresh in my memory.

The point is that China, up to the present time, has been striving to recover its lost national rights by taking advantage of every international war. But whether this success will benefit China will depend upon how this nation makes use of its achievements on the basis of justice and righteousness.

China was confronted with a very serious situation after the death of Yuan Shih-kai. Yuan as the central political figure fully understood and appreciated Japan and its practical power. How greatly his proper understanding of Japan contributed to the interest of East Asia is seen in his utterances when the problem of the 21 demands was about to be solved. It must be remembered that he always maintained that Asia must be restored to the Asiatics and he reiterated his view with a great sincerity a few minutes before the solution of the problem. Japan presented the demands of China on January 19, and on the following day he said to me, "The attitude of your government toward China in connection with these demands exposes quarrels in the family to the outside world, affording other nations an opportunity to fish in troubled waters." I still vividly remember how deeply irritated he was as he made these utterances to me. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai, the American meddlings with Chinese diplomatic affairs became all the more open, but that nation could not help realizing the fact that Japan's position in China became vastly strengthened since the problem of the 21 demands was duly settled.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 341 dated April 28, 1943 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: Questions and Answers of Wartime Price Problem, Bombing at Mine Bay, and Health Promotion Movement in Wartime.

The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times
Evening

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

No. 15,843 TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

MANILA HAILS VISIT BY TOJO

In News Spotlight

Manchoukuo Emperor Inspects Water Power Plant at Suiho

Domei

HSINKING, May 5.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on a tour of inspection in Southern Manchoukuo, inspected today the Suiho Hydro-Electric Power Station on the Yalu River, it was announced by the Imperial Household Ministry at 8 p.m. today.

At 6:20 a.m., His Imperial Majesty left the Temporary Headquarters in Antung, arriving at Antung Station five minutes later.

At the station, His Imperial Majesty was met by Governor-General of Chosen, General Kuniaki Koiso, General Seishiro Itagaki, Commander-in-Chief of the Chosen Army, Vice-Admiral Hidetsugu Goto, Commander of the Chinkai Sub-Naval Station and other high officials of the Government-General of Chosen.

Leaving Antung Station at 6:30 a.m., His Imperial Majesty arrived at the Suiho Hydro-Electric Power Station at 12:05 p.m.

Led by President Kubota of the Yalu River Hydro-Electric Generation Company, His Imperial Majesty inspected in detail the interior of the power station and then, the dam of the company.

His Imperial Majesty arrived at Antung Station at 7:30 p.m. following the inspection of the Suiho Hydro-Electric Power Station and returned to the Temporary Headquarters at 7:40 p.m.

Press Comments

Thursday, May 6
ASAHI—Empty Promises for Chiang
MAINICHI—"The World's Best" Bested
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Mounting Liabilities

Empty Promises for Chiang

ASAHI—In reply to the insistent demand of Chungking that aid should be sent to it, the anti-Axis camp is coldly saying that since it must defend itself on the European front it has not the reserve strength necessary to reinforce the Pacific front. No doubt Chungking is worrying to distraction that no aid is forthcoming from its avowed protectors and it is not unreasonable that Chungking is finding it difficult to gauge correctly the difficult position in which the United States and Britain now stand.

The fact is, however, that they really have not the reserve strength necessary to send large-scale aid to Chungking and so they must count on the latter to endure until they have overthrown Germany and can devote their whole strength to the attack on Japan. Nor is it mere whining on Chungking's part when it whines that it cannot hold the air bases that the United States and Britain want for their air raids on Japan.

In a recent leader, the Times, London, said that since the war against Japan consists chiefly of air combat and naval warfare, the first requisite is air reinforcements, so that there is no need of sending large-scale reinforcements in expeditionary forces. But what is the air reinforcement situation? And what is the nature of the air force based in China at present? The utter powerlessness of the latter before the invincible might of the Japanese Air Force has been proved time and again, especially at the time of the Japanese attack on Yunnan-i toward the end of last month.

The recent large-scale land and air offensive launched by the Japanese Forces on the Continent naturally has driven Chungking to the pit of dismay and impatience. The utter lack of fighting strength on the part of the Chungking forces and even less will to fight on the part of its officers and men have been betrayed everywhere in the Shansi, Chahar and Hopeh operations. They were already evident in the Hupeh and Suhwai campaigns between February and March.

In the February-March campaigns, 26,500 Chungking officers and men surrendered to the Japanese, including the commander of an army, 10,000 bodies were left on the field and 25,300 taken prisoner. In the Shansi-Chahar-Hopeh border campaign 5,000 bodies were left on the field and 7,600 taken prisoner, including an army commander. The fact that the proportion of men taken prisoner is so large against those killed in action is eloquent testimony to the severe lowering in the fighting morale of Chungking's forces.

The entry of the National Government into war has severely shaken the Chungking political position. The enforcement of a new China policy by Japan has added to the uneasiness of Chungking as to its future, since the new policy has cut away from under Chungking its ground for continuing resistance against Japan. It is only natural that its fighting strength should dwindle in such circumstances. Moreover, the United States and Britain on which it so heavily counts are so coldly pointing out that they cannot send what they do not have. It all comes of depending on undependable things.

'The World's Best' Bested

MAINICHI—A recent issue of the Army Navy Journal, of America, runs an article quite reassuring to the anti-Axis camp. According to it, they have several bases for attack on Japan which have not yet been announced, while they have already prepared two flanking lines against Japan, one from the Aleutians to New Caledonia and the other from New Guinea to Burma, and also three attack routes from the Aleutians, Hawaii and Australia. Reassuring as this article is in itself, it is giving them no comfort at all, because even while they are reading it with a glow in their dismayed hearts, their so-called encirclement lines are being smashed at all points.

Within only half a month recently six enemy planes were shot down near Gakkai in the Solomons, Ellice Island has been severely bombed, Yunnan-i has been attacked and 46 American planes destroyed and military establishments demolished. This month even greater results have been obtained. The Imperial submarines have sunk enemy shipping in quick succession, while naval planes attacked Port Darwin and destroyed its military establishments, shot down 21 enemy planes and came back to their base, every craft safe. We have been informed by the enemy that those planes which were shot down at Port Darwin were Spitfires, the pride of the Royal Air Force, "the finest planes in the world." This fact has clearly filled the enemy with panic.

The announcement of the enemy headquarters and reports of enemy newspapers and broadcasts all give one the impression that they were stunned by the terrific prowess of the Japanese Air Forces and are saying: "That couldn't be." Certainly Spitfires show wonderful performance. Only, the enemy have forgotten that they are pitted against even finer planes and better-trained airmen.

But the enemy are not likely to withdraw. Australian War Minister Francis W. Forde is urgently asking aid of the United States and Britain. Herbert V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, has gone to Washington to discuss the matter with Lease-Lend Office authorities. We must send more and more superior airmen and planes to the front to destroy everything the enemy may have to offer.

Mounting Liabilities

TOKYO SHIMBUN—President Roosevelt's statement following the Casablanca conference that the European front takes precedence over the Pacific front and Prime Minister Churchill's speech of March 21 declaring that every effort would be bent on the overthrow of Germany first and then he would attend to Japan are still fresh in our ears. While, however, the enemy are spreading news of imaginary victories on the Tunisian front, the Pacific situation is growing worse for their side every minute.

The decided inferiority in the air arm shown by the Americans in the Southwestern Pacific has made General Douglas MacArthur insistent in his demand for reinforcements and over this question he has even clashed with Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. In order to screen the scandal, the United States Government has circulated a formula of thrusting at the heart of Japan instead of advancing from island to island. Its military and naval commentators have made much noise about an impending air raid on Japan, while gestures have been made to Chungking so that it would "hold on."

Fed on empty promises, Soong Mei-ling came all the way to Washington to beg for more substantial fare but all she got has been more phraseology and sumptuous dinners for herself only. With the counter-offensive on Burma squashed at Mayu, American eyes have turned to the Pacific but they have been rewarded only with vivid pictures of the defeat of their arms and the general running down of the fighting strength of the Anglo-American

(Continued on Page 2)

Filipino Freedom Newly Reiterated At Rally Address

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo brought renewed hope and joy to thousands of his listeners, today, at the giant Citizen's Gratitude Rally, held in Manila, when, in his address made at the gathering, he again referred to the Japanese Government's aim of honoring the Philippines with independence if the Islands would substantiate its cooperation with Japan.

"Having come to the Philippines and having observed the construction of a New Philippines and the enthusiasm of your cooperation with Japan," the Japanese leader declared, "I have been strengthened further in the conviction I expressed in my previous declaration."

Prime Minister Tojo's address follows in full:

"Excellencies and Friends:

It is a great pleasure for me to be able to attend, in the very midst of the War of Greater East Asia, this solemn gratitude rally of the people of the Philippines and to have listened to the sincere resolution and to the enthusiastic address of tht Chief of the Executive Commission, Mr. Vargas.

"The present war is a great war for the construction of a new Greater East Asia truly based upon ethical principles by us, the one billion people of Greater East Asia. The Imperial Japanese Army and Navy have occupied and secured all the strategic areas of Greater East Asia and their power and prestige command vast areas in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. We are now in readiness to deal a thorough crushing blow to the enemy's armed power.

"I wish to give expression to the conviction of Japan that she will so effectively crush America and Britain that they will not be able again to extend their baneful tentacles into East Asia.

Great Efforts Being Made

"Today, in Greater East Asia, our allied countries and peoples are further strengthening their solidarity and the one billion people of this great area are, as one body, exerting their utmost efforts for the successful prosecution of the war and the construction of a new Greater East Asia.

"In Europe, Germany, Italy and others of our allies are further soli-

(Continued on Page 2)

Knox Gloomy of Output Of Future War Supplies

Mainichi

CANTON, May 5.—The production of warships, vessels and airplanes in the United States has considerably increased during April but it is difficult to maintain such increased production in the future, declared Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox yesterday, according to a Washington broadcast.

"Due to the record production in the month of April, the number of warships and auxiliary war vessels increased 25 per cent in the four months from January to April," The United States Navy Secretary said. "We can say that the production of warships and airplanes in America has now reached the peak."

"However," he added "we cannot expect to continue the production increase rate as shown in April because of the acute shortage of labor and important raw materials. Thus, we must adopt measures so that we will not fail to attain the production mark set for the present year."

To Name New Viceroy

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—As a successor to Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, a member of the British War Cabinet is expected to be shortly named and at the same time the British Cabinet will be partially reorganized by the end of May, according to the News Chronicle, London.

Australian Airfields Revealed

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Airfields established during 1942 at strategically important points in Australia reached more than 100, reported a British correspondent attached to the Anti-Axis Forces' Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to reports from London.

VARGAS VOICES JOY OF ALL PHILIPPINES OVER VISIT BY TOJO

Representing the people of the Philippines, Chief Administrator Vargas issued yesterday the following statement in welcoming Prime Minister and War Minister Tojo of Japan:

"The Filipino people are profoundly grateful for this momentous and significant visit of the illustrious Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo who on behalf of the great Imperial Japanese Government and people has pledged to grant the Filipinos their independence in the shortest possible time on the condition that we fully cooperate with Japan in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. He has come to the Philippines notwithstanding the tremendous pressure of official duties that heavily weigh on his shoulders. I am sure that he will see with his own eyes the actual conditions of the Philippines and will find ample tangible evidence of the willing and determined cooperation of the Filipinos in bringing about the fundamental objectives of Japan in waging the Greater East Asia War on behalf of the Filipino people. I am privileged to express our happiness over his safe arrival and to extend to him our most sincere welcome and the hope that his brief sojourn in our country may be both profitable and pleasant."

DECOUX GOES TO DALAT TO OPEN SUMMER CAPITAL

Nippon Embassy in F.I.C. Also Moving Quarters

Domei

SAIGON, May 5.—Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, of French Indo-China, accompanied by Claude Marie Breart de Boisanger, head of the diplomatic service of French Indo-China, and other high-ranking officials arrived here from Hanoi today en route to Dalat for the regular southward removal of Government headquarters for the summer season.

It is recalled that the construction of the new summer quarters at Dalat is now nearly completed.

Not only high-ranking officials but also nearly the entire personnel of the Government-General will move to Saigon for the summer this year.

Meanwhile, it is also learned that Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, and his staff will leave Hanoi about the middle of this month for Saigon to make his summer headquarters at Dalat.

Accordingly, Japanese-French Indo-Chinese economic negotiations are expected to be reopened either in Dalat or Saigon.

Java Agrarian Plan Set

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 5.—To stabilize the lives of native inhabitants and increase the production of foodstuffs in Java, which is noted for its dense population, the Japanese Military Administration will put into effect an agrarian emigration plan, it was learned today.

According to the plan, some 100 native inhabitants will emigrate shortly on an experimental basis to Soekadana, Lampong Province. They will be selected by the Japanese and native officials of the Administration.

In the colony, which is complete with health, educational and other facilities, immigrants will be provided with arable land of one hectare and a residence lot of one-fifth hectare per household.

To Punish U.S. Strikers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 5.—Senator James Eastland submitted today to the United States Senate a bill to punish any one found guilty of starting a strike or participating in any act that delays or hinders production at war industry plants with two years' imprisonment or a fine of $10,000, it is reported from Washington.

PURPOSE OF VISIT

Prime Minister Tojo Issues Statement Following Interview With Vargas on Aim Of Trip; U.S. Deeds in Islands Are Scored

Prime Minister Tojo, following his meeting with Chief Administrator Vargas, issued the following statement at 10:55 a.m. today concerning the purpose of his visit to the Philippines:

"My present trip has been prompted by the desire personally to inspect the actual development in the establishment of a New Philippines, to tender appreciation to the Japanese and Filipino people who are devoting themselves in complete unison to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of the new order in East Asia as well as to exchange frank views with the leaders of the New Philippines.

"I have been deeply impressed by the manner in which both the officials and people in collaboration with the Imperial Japanese Forces are doing their utmost for the construction of the New Philippines and are steadily achieving remarkable results.

"Above all, the foresight and courage with which H. E. Mr. Vargas and other members of the Administration have faced the situation and devoted their very lives to the work of constructing the New Philippines, ignoring all criticisms and personal risks, are worthy of high admiration. For the progress and prosperity of Greater East Asia as well as for the proper development of the New Philippines this is indeed a matter for sincere congratulations.

"The aim of the present war is to bring to their knees America, Britain and Holland, who have long wielded their baneful influence in East Asia and have been given up to satisfying their greedy ambitions at the sacrifice of the peoples of Greater East

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. CONCEDES TO COAL UNION

Lewis Said as Winning First Round of Battle--Roosevelt Assailed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—The settlement of the coal mine strike in the United States is generally regarded as the wholesale victory of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

A Washington dispatch reveals that American Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, simultaneously with the announcement of approving an increase in wages, met newspaper men and stressed that the Government took the present step at its own discretion.

"Coal is steadily flowing into distributing organs," he said, "and I feel very happy that the digging of coal has again been resumed without resorting to force. I have deep gratitude for the miners who have returned to their work, accepted our proposal and are showing a spirit of cooperation with the Government in the successful prosecution of the war.

"I don't think that the coal miners ever thought of utilizing the sense of patriotism as a tool of seeking their own selfish interest; consequently, no promise was given them as a remuneration for their action.

Not Making Change

"Never before has the Government gone beyond the sphere of the national policy fixed by our President in any negotiations with various parties and factions. Neither is the Secretary of the Interior thinking of introducing any change in the President's policy."

However, a glance over the terms published by Ickes indicates that the Government has apparently conceded to the demand for raising wages of the Union, and the American public is levelling severe attacks against the oppression of the labor union as well as against the weak attitude of the Washington authorities.

Commenting that the latest strike was a great defeat of Roosevelt, the Philadelphia Inquirer declared: "Judging from the symptom which appeared on the surface, Lewis not only won the first round in his battle against the Government but he is also trying to gain wholesale victory.

"If the leaders of other big industries take such a selfish attitude as Lewis has assumed, surely a serious

(Continued on Page 2)

Soviet Officers Decorated

Domei

MOSCOW, May 5.—British Ambassador to the Soviet Union Archibald John K. C. Kerr, accompanied by army, navy and air attaches, proceeded to the Kremlin today and handed Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov 12 British Orders of Merit. It is the first time the British Government has honored Soviet army officers with decorations.

HONAN DROUGHT CAUSES DEARTH

Chungkingites Facing Starvation as Food Shortage Is Rampant

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 5.—Due to the drought that had prevailed in Honan Province and the neighboring regions, agricultural products suffered a disastrous decrease and as a result the inhabitants are now confronted with the stark possibility of starvation before the new crops are harvested.

The Chungking regime has taken no thorough-going counter-measures to alleviate the situation and have prohibited the local vernaculars and magazines from publishing the actual conditions.

However, the Chungking Takungpo came out with an editorial on May 3 entitled, "Apprehensive of China's Future in View of Chungking", disclosing the actual conditions. The paper was immediately banned from circulation that day and penalized with a three-day stoppage of publication.

The substance of the Takungpo editorial runs as follows:

"Thirty million of our compatriots in Honan Province are facing starvation. Wandering hither and thither, and with families broken up, tens of thousands have already starved to death.

"In spite of the deplorable situation, the Relief Committee of the Chungking regime concerns itself only with the question of the return of the inhabitants who have found relief in Shensi and Hupei provinces so that they may take up the cultivation of their fields.

"The 1,000,000 yuan set aside as a relief fund by Li Pei-chi, Governor of Honan, and the enormous sum said to have been furnished by the central authorities do not seem to have reached the hands of the suffering multitudes for some reason or the other. The successive occurrence of agitation and conflict between the provincial officials and the members of the Relief Committee and the people as the result of failure to distribute the relief funds presents a very lamentable situation.

"Moreover, the people of the privileged class in Chungking are daily hoarding more and more goods. Restaurants and places of amusements are filled to capacity with the tickets selling as high as 200 yuan.

"The Chungking regime appears powerless to curb the hedonistic tendencies of the Chungking citizens to prevent the rise of commodity prices, and meanwhile the victims of food dearth in the districts are left unheeded.

"The central government should immediately attempt to remedy the situation."

Arrival of Japan's Prime Minister In Philippines Capital Announced By Board of Information at 8 a.m.

The arrival in Manila, yesterday, of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo for the purpose of inspecting the military situation and conditions in the military administration as well as to hold a frank exchange of views with Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas, was announced by the Board of Information at 8 a.m. today. The announcement follows:

"General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of War, arrived at Manila yesterday (May 5) for the purpose of inspecting the military situation and the military administration in the Philippines, as well as of holding a frank exchange of views with Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Executive Commission."

Tojo to Broadcast

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will broadcast his address from the Manila Broadcasting Station at 7 o'clock this evening (Nippon Time), reported Domei. The speech will be relayed through a nationwide radio hookup.

Greeted on Arrival

Domei

MANILA, May 6.—The Prime Minister and War Minister of Japan, General Hideki Tojo, accompanied by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, and his suite, reached Manila at 12:32 p.m. yesterday, where he was welcomed by Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, Chief Administrator Jorge Vargas, Supreme Adviser Shozo Murata and other high officials.

Prime Minister Tojo proceeded to the Manila Hotel and at 2:15 p.m. visited the Headquarters of the Imperial Forces where he received high military officers. He also heard various reports on the conditions in military administration. Then he received Chief Administrator Vargas and other officials of the Philippine Administration.

Later, at 7 p.m. he attended a banquet given in his honor at the Kaikosha by the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines.

Mass Meeting Held

More than 400,000 eager Filipinos assembled at the Luneta Park, Manila this morning to attend the citizen's mass meeting to express

(Continued on Page 2)

Reich Submarines Sink 16 Ships in Atlantic

Domei

BERLIN, May 5.—German submarine units attacked anti-Axis transport groups in the North Atlantic and sank 16 ships, totaling 102,000 tons, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced this noon in a special communique.

U.S. DESPERATE TO EASE POLES

Plans Stalin-Davis-Churchill Parley to Settle Controversy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 5.—The United States appears to be desperate in mitigating the ever-widening rift in the anti-Axis camp which has witnessed a new turn for the worse since the occurrence of the Soviet-Polish conflict.

As the last measure to break this deadlock, President Franklin Roosevelt is again contemplating the opening of another conference with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

For this purpose, Roosevelt will shortly dispatch John Davis, former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, to Moscow, who is expected to proceed there together with Soviet Ambassador to Washington Maxim Litvinov.

Davis will take with him Roosevelt's personal letter addressed to Premier Stalin, which is understood to be requesting the Soviet Chief Executive to join the contemplated conference. It is also authoritatively learned that Roosevelt will also ask Churchill to participate in the parley.

The choice of the site for the interview and other matters are said to be left to the discretion of Premier Stalin. In view of the fact that Roosevelt on Tuesday invited British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax to a luncheon, previous understanding is already presumed to have been reached between the Washington and London Governments on the forthcoming interview.

As regards the contents of the interview, the New York Times, quoting the words of Governmental quarters, stated: "Roosevelt desires to carry on the forthcoming conference in such a manner as the interview with Churchill in the Casablanca Conference."

Meanwhile, the journal, Nation, quoting information from semi-Government circles, said: "Roosevelt chiefly intends to discuss various pending military issues with the Soviet Premier. However, American Government quarters are completely refraining from the point whether the Soviet attitude toward the Japanese Government or other Pacific problems will be discussed in the contemplated Three-Power Conference."

Well-informed quarters, however, presume that the tripartite interview will most probably witness a similar blunder as was shown in the Casablanca Conference. They also point out that in the first place, it is highly problematical whether or not Premier Stalin will accept Roosevelt's proposal.

Eden Admits Difficulty

Domei

CANTON, May 5.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden spoke of the difficulty to solve the Soviet-Polish question in his address delivered before the House of Commons yesterday, according to a London broadcast.

"The relation between the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish regime

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Commander Injured

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 5.—Brigadier-General Edgar D. Glenn, Acting Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking, was slightly wounded by bomb fragments when Japanese Air Forces bombed the American air base in China on April 28, according to Washington reports.

RUTHLESS U.S. PILOTS KILL 24 CHILDREN IN ITALY RAID

45 Tots Machine-gunned In Bombing of Grosseto

Domei

ROME, May 5.—Twenty-four Italian children were cruelly machine-gunned and killed at Grosseto when American planes bombed the city on Monday according to the Giornale d'Italia.

Up to the present, it is revealed that the causalties caused by the raid have reached more than 500 of which 145 were killed and 300 injured including 45 children. Of these children, 24 were mercilessly machine-gunned and instantaneously killed by the inhuman enemy planes.

An American pilot taken prisoner at Grosseto, after the wanton air raid, confessed that their inhuman blind bombing was deliberately done at the order of the United States Army.

Yoshizawa Honors Victims

Domei

HANOI, May 5.—As an expression of condolence, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, today sent wreaths to the joint funeral services for Annamese inhabitants, who were killed in the recent blind bombings of Northern French Indo-China by the United States air forces in China.

AIM OF U.S. AID TO CHIANG SEEN

Seeks World Control By Stretching Claws To Chungking and India

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANGHAI, May 5.—A Chungking dispatch discloses that Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in China, and Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron in China, have arrived in Washington on April 29 and had conference with President Franklin Roosevelt and his adherents.

According to information reaching a certain organ here, however, the object of their recent visit to the United States is none other than to extend the American claws to Chungking and India in order to dominate the world under the cloak of aiding the Chiang regime. The future developments, therefore, are being watched with keen interest. The reasons for their visit are reportedly as follows:

1. The United States politely rejected the pleas of General Hsuing Shih-ling, head of the Chungking Military Mission to America, Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, and Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, for aid on the ground that it is necessary first of all to open a route through which to send aid. However, the United States, on its part, must make further use of the resisting power of the Chungking regime and, at the same time, increase its voice in the Chinese continent by deepening the confidence of Chiang and others on the United States. Toward this end, it is necessary to continue the aid, at least outwardly.

Attention on Japan

2. As a result of a string of setbacks in the Southwest Pacific, the danger to Australia is rapidly increasing. In order to save the country, it is necessary to retake the command of the air and sea around various islands in this part of the ocean, but for this purpose, the country must renounce its Europe-first policy and establish a strategic position for concentrating on Japan as the first enemy. The United States, therefore, is trying to forestall Japan at the sacrifice of the Chungking regime by making the Chinese Continent the chief battle ground.

3. In order to curb the public opinion in the United States, the eyes of the people must be shifted to the Chinese Continent through empty propaganda on air raid on the Japanese mainland. For this purpose, the American air force in China and the fighting power of the Chungking troops must be replenished.

Stillwell considers, however, that under the present state of the Chungking air force, it is far from possible to cope with the Japanese Air Units so that he tried to sound out the opinion of the Chungking leaders on the following three points as compensations for strengthening the aid to Chungking.

1. To subordinate the Chungking air force into the United States air force in China.

2. To assign American technicians and officers in various military departments of Chungking and thus to mechanize Chungking's land troops.

3. To appoint American commanders for all Chungking divisions mechanized through arms and munitions sent from the United States.

The United States, however, knows that it is extremely difficult to obtain an agreement of the Generalissimo's central army for this proposal since this means that the Chungking forces will be placed completely under American control. Consequently, the demand was reportedly presented in the form of a diplomatic negotiation between the Chungking regime and the Washington Government, thus hoping to establish a command in the Chinese continent.

Stillwell, however, is of the opinion that there is no alternative but to send aid to Chungking by air from India as an attempt to recapture the Burma Road ended in an utter failure but that since the United States air force in China is the country's own expeditionary forces, military circles should effect a planned reinforcement as in the case of North Africa and Australia.

Air Strength Inferior

He considers that the American air force in China is inferior as compared with the United States 11th Air Force in Alaska or the United States Air Force in the South Pacific. The men to be newly dispatched, accordingly, must have a firmer resolve to fight. Stillwell also insists that it is necessary to send many fighter planes and bombers of the Consolidated type, which has a long-range and is capable of loading heavy bombs, because the prerequisite in attacking the Japanese mainland is the annihilation of the Japanese Air Units in China.

On the Burma front, Chungking's expeditionary forces to Burma remained helpless on the eastern bank of the Nu River while the British-Indian forces were being wiped out in Mayu Peninsula, vividly showing the lack of unity in command.

In order to launch another attempt at retaking Burma after the rainy season, the United States must send land troops to India and operate jointly with the Chungking and British-Indian forces, scheming at the same time, to increase American voice in India so that the country may take over this colony from Britain after the war.

The United States is planning to build a new route of supply to Chungking and demand, in return, the unification of command by the United States forces in China.

However, America's production capacity has already reached its peak and moreover, as the proposed route of supply to Chungking extends about half way around the earth, it is very doubtful whether Chiang will agree to enslave himself as well as his troops to the United States forces.

Furthermore, no matter how much the American air force in China may be strengthened, the Japanese Air Units, as they did in shooting down 46 enemy craft on April 26 and 28, will reply with real might, while it is extremely difficult to transport troops to India through a maritime route.

Granting that the proposals of Stillwell and Chenault were accepted, it is only natural that their materialization would not follow. Consequently, their visit to Washington only served to bare Stillwell's dream of dominating the Chinese continent.

Plane Issue Discussed

Domei

NANKING, May 5.—The question of sending more planes and their parts to Chungking and of improving transport planes was discussed at the conference recently held by Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China, and Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander of United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking with President Franklin Roosevelt and other high officials at Washington.

Particularly, it is reported that they discussed the improvement of the route and air bases from the United States to Burma via Africa and India.

Also, the question of attacking Japan from the bases in China was seriously studied at the conference, according to reports reaching here.

Happy Mood Prevails in Moscow As Citizens Await Big Offensive

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

An interesting account of the recent conditions in Moscow—how the Soviet citizens are faring in this war period—is given by Masaharu Hatanaka, Asahi correspondent in Kuibishev, who recently visited the Soviet capital, as follows:

"Six months after my previous visit, I left Kuibishev and visited Moscow by air. The day was May 1, May Day, and the people in Moscow, having been freed from their work and also from the heavy pressure of the war for two consecutive holidays, were apparently in a happy mood. In fact the Soviet people have had a two-day holiday for the first time since the outbreak of the German Soviet conflict.

"Under the present circumstances in the Soviet Union, great significance was attached to these two special holidays because of the fact that the citizens were able to have some recreation and various factories were given time for repairing their machines and changing their plans.

Regain Former Brightness

"On May Day, electricity was turned on in the Moscow subway, and the passengers appeared to have regained their former sense of brightness.

"The capital has undergone almost no change since my last visit half a year ago, but an increase in the population was particularly noticeable. Moscow's population is increasing month after month, and this is mainly due to the constant return of refugees. The city traffic has also become very active. All these phenomena indicate that thanks to the Red Army's winter offensive, Moscow has become further remote from the front and consequently, it is safer than before.

"When I saw the vast plains from a plane and also the calm flow of numerous large and small rivers through the plains, I gained the impression that the war was far away.

"Now, the topic of discussion among the Soviet citizens both in Kuibishev and Moscow is when and where the summer offensive would be started on the Eastern Front, and which side—Germany or the Soviet Union—would take the initiative.

"It is true that both the German and Soviet armies are now frantically making preparations for the forthcoming summer offensive. However, in view of the fact that fierce battles are still being fought, following the winter offensive, some observers presume that the coming summer battle between the German and Soviet forces will be somewhat delayed as compared with last year.

Unfavorable for Tanks

"Climatic conditions indicate that tanks and armored car units would not be able to display their full power for another one or one and a half months to come.

"Since German bombers have lately been attacking Soviet rear-bases in Leningrad, Kursk, etc., the Moscow defense authorities have taken very cautious measures for defending the city. However, I have heard from the city people that not a single air-raid alarm has been sounced in Moscow recently.

"The Government is exercising stricter control on the daily life of the citizens, and is reorganizing it rationally. A strict rationing system has been enforced upon foodstuffs and daily necessities. Meal tickets are now being given to the foreigners staying in hotels, and the talking of meals at other restaurants is strictly prohibted. Moreover, the meal hours at hotels have been restricted.

"All in all it can be said that the citizens of Moscow are patiently pushing on their preparations for the forthcoming big decisive battle."

U.S. DESPERATE TO EASE POLES

(Continued from Page 1)

is still complicated and there is no prospect of its settlement at present," Eden said. "We fear the danger of spiritual effects this controversy between the Soviet Union and the Polish regime might give to other anti-Axis countries.

"It is the wish of Britain and the United States that Premier Josef Stalin and President Wladyslaw Sikorski of the refugee Polish Government in London would meet in conference and reach a harmonious compromise rejecting all sentimental misunderstandings.

Claims Issue Settled
Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 5.—British Foreign Minister Major R. Anthony Eden in the Lower House yesterday tried to make it clear that the Soviet-Polish conflict which he himself had called an "unfortunate" affair had already been settled.

It can be understood in this connection that Eden does not want to go into the details of the Katyn murder because Britain and the United States have already given absolution to the Soviet Union. Eden's other statement that the so-called 'Polish Government' made a declaration similar to that of the Soviet Union still remains to be substantiated.

It is generally known that the demand of the Polish emigrants in London for an investigation of this crime produced the conflict which is now to be settled at the expense of these very emigrants just because the Anglo-American Governments are interested in such a settlement.

The peoples of Europe, however, will not be indifferent to Eden's statement that the relations between the Soviet Government and Poland had to be adjusted because such a cooperation proved to be of benefit to the United Nations and was of far-reaching importance to the future prosperity of Europe.

The Poles constitute the small coin with which the Anglo-American and Soviet cooperation is to be paid for. The Polish officers, however, who were murdered by the Soviets are a symbol of all those European peoples who are within the radius of the Soviet aspirations. What the Soviet Union actually expects may be gathered from its declaration published by the entire Soviet press. It insists on a future Polish Government which acknowledges the "rights of the Jewish people."

British Press Comments

The Daily Herald and the News Chronicle have been furnishing the most convincing commentary on Eden's declaration. They write: "Regarding the future of Britain and the United States everything depends on the good understanding and effective cooperation with the Soviet Union. It is necessary to admit that the establishment of a Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe is the fundamental factor. The Poles, the same as everybody else, will have to put up with this."

Meanwhile, the declaration of the British Foreign Minister proved of interest for Berlin political circles especially since. Eden makes the remarkable attempt at holding the Soviets responsible for the prevailing difficulties.

The absurdity of these statements finds its climax in the British Foreign Minister's declaration that the murder of 12,000 Polish officers in the forest of Katyn is a "fairytale of a mass murder," invented by the Germans in order to upset the unity among the anti-Axis countries.

The Wilhelmstrasse declared yesterday that there was no need for Germany to define her attitude on these clumsy and senseless maneuvers of diversion. The protocol, drawn up by well-known experts and specialists in forensic medicine was speaking too hard a language for this gruesome crime to be doubted on account of Eden's statements which do not furnish any details.

Davis to Moscow

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—Former United States Ambassador to Moscow John Davis will be sent to the Soviet Union as a personal representative of President Franklin Roosevelt, according to reports from Washington.

It is not known what plans the American and British Governments have for settling the Soviet-Polish controversy while maintaining their standpoint under the Atlantic Charter.

The Soviet Government seems to be insisting upon the reorganization of the refugee Polish regime and also is insisting that the Sikorski regime discards its demand to recover her lost territories.

The key to the solution of this question is now clearly in the hands of Premier Josef Stalin. But as the contradiction of views among the anti-Axis nations on this question is quite evident, Roosevelt has proposed to send his special representative, Davis, to Moscow, according to observers.

Tojo Arrives Safely In Philippines Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

thanks to the visiting Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan.

Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas and other officials of the Philippine administration came to the park just before 8 a.m. when the meeting was opened. When Prime Minister Tojo made his appearance at the park at 8:05 a.m., there rose loud cheers from the assembled mass.

When the Japanese Prime Minister mounted the platform, Chief Administrator Vargas, department chiefs, officials, policemen, Axis residents and others, totalling about 800 marched in a procession before him.

Then the meeting was formally opened under the chairmanship of Director of Interior Affairs Jose P. Laurel, who delivered an opening address after the singing of Kimigayo by the entire assembly.

Chief Administrator Vargas gave a welcome address in Tagalog. Then Secretary General Aquino of the Association for Service to the New Philippines read a resolution of thanks to Premier Tojo, as the representative of all the Filipinos.

Prime Minister Tojo spoke, clarifying the determination of Japan to fight the present war to the final victory and urging the Filipinos to attain their independence as early as possible.

The meeting ended with the singing of the "Aikoku-Koshinkyoku" and the shouting of Banzai at 9:25 a.m.

U.S. Concedes To Coal Union

(Continued from Page 1)

question will arise in the relations between the Government and industrial circles in the future.

"Dictatorship is necessary to a certain extent in wartime, but the terms of the temporary settlement plan of the present strike as well as the process leading up to the settlement will cast a gruesome shadow over the future of private enterprises.

Lewis Not Suppressed

"We can well understand that President Roosevelt stated in his radio speech that neither individual nor groups can interrupt the Government's effort to prosecute the war, but there is no sign at all that the audacity of Lewis was properly suppressed."

Then the Washington Daily News also commented to the following effect: "Lewis is still having his own way, ignoring the Government and the laws of the United States. If such an action were permitted, no labor union would observe a promise of not going on strike in the course of the war and moreover, it would not cooperate with the Government in checking inflation."

Loan Banking Syndicate Is Slated for Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 5.—To bolster the industrial and commercial structure through the encouragement of production of native products and manufactures, a commercial and industrial loan banking syndicate will be created here in the near future by leading banks and other monetary organs, including the Central Reserve Bank of China, it was disclosed.

The proposed banking syndicate will specialize in extending loans to smaller industrial plants with capitals ranging from 10,000 yuan to 100,000 yuan which are not engaged in the production of luxury articles.

It is understood that loans by the banking syndicate will be restricted to funds for the expansion of plants or the purchasing of raw materials.

Also, the amount of the loan to be extended is not to exceed three-quarters of the capital of the client concerned.

TOJO CLARIFIES AIM OF P.I. TRIP

(Continued from Page 1)

Asia, and to exterminate their influence, thereby establishing a new order based upon ethical principles in which each people therein will have its proper place.

"Surveying the circumstances of American occupation of that Philippines we find that America made no scruples to deceive the Filipinos and forcibly annexed their territory against their will. Not only that, America, utterly indifferent to the true happiness and welfare of the Filipinos, used the Philippines merely as a base for further aggrandisement in East Asia. What she has done is nothing less than blinding the Filipinos by materialistic culture and paralyzing the true Oriental spirit of the Filipinos.

"While boastfully displaying her materialistic culture, America repressed the sturdy spirit and initiative which are indispensable for the creation and development of a real nation. Moreover, she skillfully manipulated the Filipinos by offering seemingly beautiful but empty promises of independence, while doing nothing to enable Filipino industries to stand on their own feet economically, and under various pretexts she delayed the granting of independence. In short, what America did was to convert the Philippines into her own colony fearing the awakening of the consciousness and the development of the Filipino people and make it her base for aggrandisement in East Asia.

"Centuries ago the Philippines and Japan enjoyed close intercourse in trade and communications. Racially as well as in thought these two peoples closely resemble each other, having characteristically Oriental traits. In the light of this fact as well as their geographical propinquity, it is only natural that they should cooperate in their endeavors for the progress of East Asia. Despite such providence, America, ignoring these truths, repeatedly attempted to alienate Japan and the Philippines by resorting to slander and false propaganda and to promote misunderstanding and strife among the peoples of East Asia. It was indeed a series of despicable and unscrupulous policies.

"Once the war started, all the American and British bases in East Asia were completely wiped out and now the power and prestige of the Imperial Japanese Forces command vast areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Our position of invincibility and sure victory has already been perfected and we are in complete readiness to take the initiative throughly to crush the fighting spirit of our enemies.

"Now, the solidarity of Japan, Manchoukuo and China is increasingly firm. Thailand, already in alliance with Japan, has joined the war. French Indo-China too is unstintingly affording us cooperation. As for Burma, under the able and spirited leadership of the Chief Administrator Dr. Ba Maw, she is wholeheartedly cooperating with us, her independence a matter of imminent realization. Peoples of other regions of the South have regained their true selves under our understanding measures based upon ethical principles and thus the peoples in this region are vigorously marching forward toward the establishment of a new and bright Greater East Asia, each people playing its proper part.

"In Europe, Germany, Italy and others of our allies are further intensifying cooperation with us and are preparing for coming great offensives. Thus, both in the East and in the West the great march to crush America and Britain is steadily advancing.

"I wish to declare once again that Japan, in concert and mutual trust with the one billion people of Greater East Asia who have long suffered from the materialistic and spiritual shackles of America, Britain and Holland and who have just been emancipated from their bondage and awakened to their proper mission, is determined to eradicate once and for all the root of long-standing evils in East Asia with the successful prosecution of the war in view and thereby to re-establish these peoples in accordance with their proper inheritance and to secure the permanent peace of the Orient.

"It is my earnest expectations that the entire people of the Philippines, appreciating anew the real intentions of Japan as well as the mission of the Philippines and bearing in mind the honor and responsibility of participating in the War of Greater East Asia, will be united as one man and that independence of the Philippines will speedily be consummated at the earliest possible time."

More Post Offices for P.I.

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—The Philippine Communications Bureau announced today that six additional post offices in the islands will resume business shortly.

The post offices will be reopened at Surigao, Surigao Province; Ormoc, Leyte Province; Abucay, Bataan Province; San Juan, Batangas Province; and at Malate and Paco in the city of Manila.

With the resumption of the business of the above six post offices, post offices in operation in the islands will number 247.

50,000 Metal Workers In Australia Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 5.—More than 50,000 workers employed in the metal industry in Australia decided to strike yesterday because as Anzac Day fell on Sunday this year, they were not given an extra holiday, according to reports from Sydney. This walk-out is the greatest strike ever to take place in Australia in recent years.

Filipino Freedom Newly Reiterated At Rally Address

(Continued from Page 1)

difying their cooperation with Japan for the realization of the common objective of establishing a new world order and are preparing for coming grand scale offensives.

"Excellencies and friends, I deeply feel a righteous indignation that the Philippines have for many years past been victimized by American aggression under the false guise of justice and by their superficial materialistic culture as well as their corruptive and selfish economic policies which served to pervert the real spirit and character of you people of the Philippines. My friends, the time has come for all Filipinos to rise. You are about to sweep away swiftly the erroneous and mistaken Americanism, to regain your sturdy and progressive spirit so essential to the rise of a people and to return to your true selves as a people of Greater East Asia. In short, you are constructing a new Philippines with a burning spirit of patriotism.

Bright Future Seen

"Japan is extending every possible assistance to these efforts of the people of the Philippines and she will continue to do so in the future. Your future is filled with brilliant hopes.

"At the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, I repeated my declaration on behalf of the Japanese Government that if the Philippines continue to substantiate her cooperation with Japan, Japan would enable the Philippines to obtain independence as soon as possible. Having come to the Philippines and having observed the actualities of your strenuous efforts for the construction of a new Philippines and the enthusiasm of your cooperation with Japan, I have been strengthened further in the conviction I expressed in my previous declaration.

"I earnestly expect that you will positively cooperate with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia with the same enthusiasm as demonstrated today and that the 18 million people of the Philippines will, as soon as possible, qualify themselves concretely for the attainment of the glory of independence."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

camp. The New York Times editorial urging Chungking to hold on until the situation improves is a clear confession that the balance sheet of priorities is not likely to balance. Has Soong Mei-ling who is doing her "sob-stuff" at Washington read this illuminating editorial, we wonder.

U.S. Factory Explodes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 5.—A great explosion took place yesterday at a war industry factory at Elkton, Maryland, and more than 100 men were seriously injured, it is reported from Washington. Up to the present, 20 were found dead and the number of casualties is expected to increase, it was further announced.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥82.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Farming Course Planned

In view of the increasing importance of farm production as an integral factor for the successful consummation of the war, the Nippon University here has decided to create an agricultural department.

The new agricultural department, which will be established in Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Prefecture, will offer a five-year course covering all phases of agrarian science.

It was revealed that the new department, enlisting 240 students, will open on about May 20.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

TO LET

One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.

A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.

We have property for sale & clients to buy same.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.

An Italian Picture
"BALLERINE"
Starts from May 6th
for one week
At the
SANNOMIYA EIGAKAN
SANNOMIYA, KOBE

Notice!
Nippon Times
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions or corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address to:

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA—Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA—157, Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE—65, Naniwa-machi, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

Last Name First Name Initial
....
Office phone ....
Home phone ....
Please print or typewrite

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA